


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

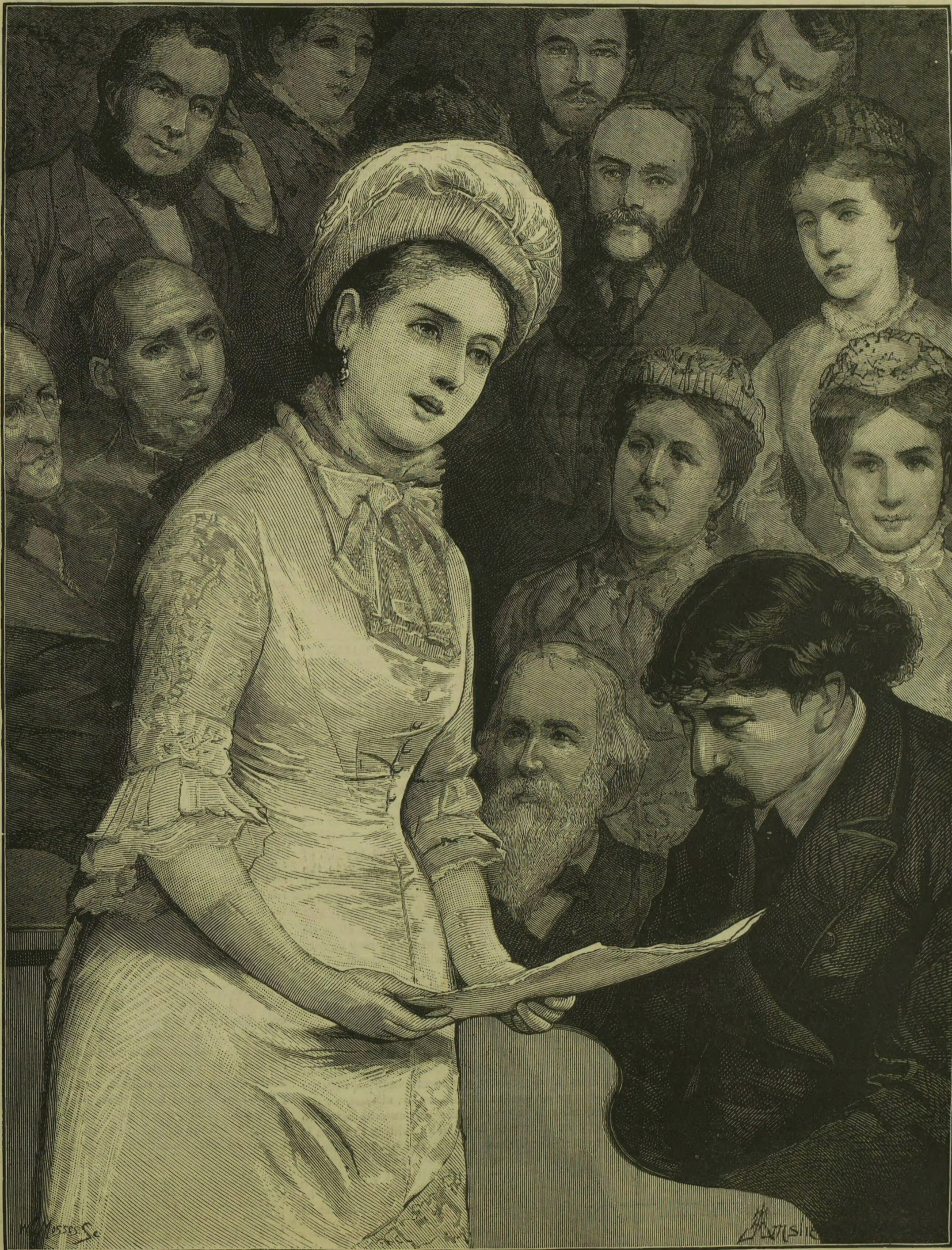


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2140.—VOL. LXXVI.

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } **SIXPENCE.**  
By Post, 6d.



A BALLAD CONCERT.—SEE PAGE 542.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Ballintaggart, in the county of Kildare, the wife of Colonel J. Bonham, of a daughter.  
On the 30th ult., at Croxsted, Farnborough. Lady Ribblesdale, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th ult., at the parish church, Whitchurch, Salop, by the Rev. John Wilbraham Hill, M.A., cousin to the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Egerton, M.A., Rector, Robert Hime, of The Hough, near Nantwich, to Eleanor Mary, daughter of the late Robert Green Hill, Esq., of Hough Hall, Cheshire.

On April 24, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, George A., son of Mr. Charles Bell, late H.E.I.C.S., to Georgina, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel David R. Smith, 22nd Regiment.

DEATHS.

On the 13th ult., at Las Palmas, Grand Canary, Horatio Wetherell, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

On the 5th ult., at Cross House, Bishopsteignton, Louisa Eleonora, wife of Christopher Arthur Mohun-Harris, Esq., late of Hayne, in the county of Devon. She was the third daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Watkins, of Pennoyre, Brecknockshire, and granddaughter and coheir of the late Richard Vaughan, Esq., of Golden-grove, Carmarthenshire. Mrs. Mohun-Harris was the only surviving sister of the late Colonel Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, M.P., and Lord Lieutenant for the county of Brecknock. The deceased lady has left six surviving children—two sons and four daughters, one of whom is married to Albemarle Cator, Esq., of Woodbastwick Hall, Norfolk.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

SUNDAY, JUNE 6.

Second Sunday after Trinity.  
Morning Lessons: Judges iv.; John xvi. 16. Evening Lessons: John v. or vi. 11; Heb. xi. 17.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. H. Hulse, Vicar of St. John's, Bethnal-green; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. J. Puckle, Vicar of St. Mary's, Dover.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Dean of Llandaff, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, JUNE 7.

New moon, 9.55 p.m.  
Royal Institution, monthly meeting, 5 p.m.  
Asiatic Society, extra meeting, 4 p.m. (Professor Abel on the Origin of Language).  
Opening of the Arcade, Old Bond-street.  
London Society for Teaching the Blind, anniversary, 3 p.m., St. George's Hall (Lord George Hamilton in the chair).  
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Dr. G. A. Macfarren on the Lyrical Drama).

TUESDAY, JUNE 8.

Ascot Races.  
Horticultural Society, great flower show (four days).  
Musical Union, 3.15 p.m.  
Floral Hall Concert, 2 p.m.  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. F. Halcombe on New Zealand).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9.

Oxford Commemoration.  
Royal Academy of Music, students' orchestral concert, St. James's Hall, 2.30.  
Botanic Society, 3.30 p.m.  
Philharmonic Society Concert, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Ascot Races: Cup Day.  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
Mathematical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr. Morning Lessons: Deut. xxxiii. 1-12; Acts iv. 31. Evening Lessons: Nahum i.; Acts xiv. 8.  
Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.  
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. N. Eliacombe on the Seasons of Shakespeare's Plays; Mr. F. J. Furnivall on Mr. Swinburne's Metrical Argument; Rev. J. Kirkman on Suicide in Shakespeare).  
Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. C. G. Maynard on the Special Planning and Arranging of Sunday-schools; election of officers).

SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

Physical Society, 3 p.m.  
Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.  
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, concert, 3 p.m. (the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to be present).  
Artists' Benevolent Fund, Anniversary Dinner, Freemason's Tavern.  
Yachting: New Thames Yacht Club, match from Southend to Harwich; Royal Canoe Club sailing-match, Teddington, 4 p.m.  
Athletic Sports: Leeds.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE  
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Baromet.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.		
May 23	29.877	53.8	44.3	72	10	61.7	46.9	W. SW.	323	0.000	
24	29.911	56.5	48.1	75	9	64.5	51.6	SW. SW.	426	0.000	
25	30.018	58.2	45.5	65	3	70.8	51.0	SSW. SW.	268	0.000	
26	29.881	64.0	44.3	51	7	82.6	46.0	SW. WNW.	150	0.000	
27	29.817	56.9	50.1	80	7	67.0	51.0	W. WNW.	277	0.025	
28	30.249	51.6	41.7	71	4	64.0	46.9	W. NW.	244	0.000	
29	30.420	52.0	41.3	69	5	63.9	41.2	W. NW.	158	0.000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-  
Baromet. (in inches) corrected .. 29.903 29.850 30.047 29.927 29.712 30.185 30.425  
Temperature of Air .. 58.2° 58.8° 59.3° 59.2° 60.7° 56.2° 55.4°  
Temperature of Evaporation .. 51.2° 52.6° 54.1° 57.7° 58.0° 47.9° 51.9°  
Direction of Wind .. WSW. SW. SW. SSW. WSW. W. WNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 45 1	1 27 1	2 8 2	2 25 2	2 42 3	3 0 4	3 17 5

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.  
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—Last Week of CASTLE BOTHEREM, by Arthur Law, Music by Hamilton Clarke; after which, OUR ASCOT PARTY, a New Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain; concluding with a New Second Piece, A FLYING VISIT, by Arthur Law. Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday Afternoons at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; stalls, 3s. and 5s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.  
Rehearsal, June 13; "Messiah," June 21; Selection, June 23; and "Israel in Egypt," June 25. Tickets now on sale at the Crystal Palace and Exeter Hall. Copies of Pamphlet containing outline of arrangements and Season Programme may be had on application.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.  
Solo Vocalists: Madame Adelina Patti and Madame Albani; Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Mrs. Osmond; Mrs. Suter and Miss Anna Williams; Madame Trebell and Madame Patey; Mr. Vernon Rigby and Mr. Barton McGuckin; Mr. J. Mass and Mr. Edward Lloyd; Mr. Stanley and Mr. E. King; Mr. Bridson and Signor Foll. Organist, Mr. Willing. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—CONDUCTOR, Mr. W. G. Cusins.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. BEETHOVEN'S SYMPHONY IN A MINOR, Overtures, "Isles of Fingal" and "St. John the Baptist," &c. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 1s.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—SCHARWENKA will play Beethoven's Concerto in E flat, and some Pianoforte Solos. Vocalists: Miss Mary Davies and Mr. Walter Bolton. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin & St. James's Hall.

MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY, JUNE 8, ST. JAMES'S HALL, Quarter past Three. Quintet in C. Beethoven; Scherzo for two pianos, op. 32, Scharwenka; Réverie, Violin solo, Viète; Quintet, E flat, piano, &c., Schumann. Executants: AUBER, from St. Petersburg, Wiener, Hollander, Hann, and Lasserre. Pianists—Madame Montigny-Rémaury and Xavier Scharwenka. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co. and Oliviver, Bond-street; and Austin at the Hall. Visitors can pay at the Regent-street entrance. Prof. ELLA, Director.

ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM, Collingwood Court, Bagshot, Surrey.—A GRAND CONCERT will be given at the above Institution on SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880, at Three o'clock, in the Asylum, in aid of the Funds of the Institution. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have graciously signified their intention of being present on the occasion, and will be supported by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and other distinguished visitors.

The following Artists have generously given their services:—Vocalists, Misses Robertson, Miss Lillian Bailey, Mr. George Cosby, Herr Henschel; Violoncello, Mons. B. Albert. Conductor, Signor Randegger.

Between the First and Second Parts H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught has consented to receive PRIZES from LADIES who wish to benefit the Institution by contributing or collecting FIVE GUINEAS towards its Funds.

Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; to be had of the Secretary, CHARLES A. WALKER, 18, Newgate-street, London, E.C. Family tickets by arrangement. Purchase admitted free. Early application is requested, as the Hall will accommodate only a limited number of persons.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving. EVERY EVENING (excepting the Saturdays in June) at 7.45, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, terminating with THE TRIAL SCENE. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry. Concluding with an Overture, by W. G. Mills, entitled IOLANDE, Iolanthe, Miss Ellen Terry; Count Tristan, Mr. Irving. Every Saturday Evening at 8.20, THE BELLS (Mathias, Mr. Irving) and IOLANDE (Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry). Morning performances of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE every Saturday during June, at Two o'clock. Shylock, Mr. Irving; Portia, Miss Ellen Terry.

CANTERBURY.—Great success of the Grand Ballet NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. Invented and arranged by M. Dewinne. Music by M. Edouard Frewin. Premiere Danseuses, Mlles. Ada and Alice Holt, supported by Mlles. Broughton, Powell, Aguzzi; M. Dewinne, M. Carlos, M. Bertram, and the Corps de Ballet.

CANTERBURY.—NYMPHS OF THE OCEAN. EVERY EVENING at Ten. Brilliant scenic effects. Magnificent Transformation, Gorgeous Dresses, Pretty Music, and the best of Dancers. "It is not easy to convey to the reader in words an idea of the beauty of the ballet." "It is worthy to rank with anything of the kind that has preceded it." "Too high praise cannot be given to the principals, whose dancing is fairly enchanting."—Era.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal Patronage.—BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WORLD. Special Engagement of all the Star Artists. EVERY EVENING at Eight. Miss Nelly Power, Miss Emily Mott, Marie Compton, Lizzie Simms, G. H. Macdermott, Arthur Roberts, James Fawn, Victor Liston, Fred Law, Canfield, and Booker. De Castro Troupe. Concluding with a Comic Sketch.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. THE NEW PROGRAMME EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SONGS AND BALLADS. Reappearance of that immensely Popular Comedian, Mr. CHARLES SUTTON.

Introduction of AN ENTIRELY NEW FEATURE in the second part of the Entertainment in the shape of GRAND MILITARY AND ALLEGORICAL TRANSFORMATION SABOT DANCE, in which the services of the entire strength of the Company will be called into requisition.

The Dresses by Mrs. MAY. The Lime-Light Effects by Mr. KERR.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN HALL. ENGLAND'S HOME OF MYSTERY.—Mr. Maskelyne's Original and Marvelous Entertainment is given EVERY EVENING at Eight, and at Three and Eight on SATURDAYS. Herr Adalbert Frikell, the popular Sleight-of-Hand Conjuror, gives his clever and fascinating Performance Every Evening at Three, excepting on Saturday.

GROSVENOR GALLERY SUMMER EXHIBITION. NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

FINAL EXHIBITION, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, PICCADILLY, of the WORKS OF ELIJAH WALTON, the whole of which are for sale at very moderate prices. From Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880.

Parliament has now settled down to steady work. Both Houses have been engaged, though with a difference, upon important public business. Of that which has been brought under the notice of the House of Lords we will speak anon. The Commons have been variously occupied, partly with the completion, in Committee of Supply, of the Estimates laid before the House previously to the Dissolution, partly with the introduction of departmental Bills; partly with discussions on the Bradlaugh incident, which has now been referred to a Select Committee; and rather largely with questions to Government on all sorts of matters of fact and policy, some of which may be fitly described as trivial, many of which, however, have involved considerations of great delicacy and weight. The general intentions of her Majesty's Government have thus been brought to the surface, and, even if in one or two respects satisfaction has not been given to the majority, one cannot but be sensible, in running over day by day this portion of Parliamentary information, of the frankness and evident sincerity which have distinguished the Ministerial statements. On most questions, whether of domestic or of foreign politics, so far, at least, as the present Session is concerned, the Government seems to know its own mind, and to be not unwilling to make it known to the House. On the whole, the first brief Session of the new Parliament promises to become available for as much legislation as can be conveniently got through, and fitly to inaugurate a period of reform, such as it may be hoped will justify the action of the Constituent Bodies at the late General Election.

We wish, however, to restrict our comments to what has been done in the House of Lords, and chiefly to the Debate, on Monday night, on the subject of National Elementary Education. For the moment, we put aside the lucid and exhaustive statement of the Lord Chancellor in laying upon the Table of the House a Bill for the Amendment of the Law of Burials, some of the details of which will, no doubt, open up considerable controversy, although its general scope, and the principle upon which it is founded, meet with public acceptance. Our purpose, just now, is to deal with the discussion on National Elementary Education. It was initiated by Lord Norton, of whom, and of whose patriotic labours in more than one field of social reform, we are bound, and we rejoice, to speak with the utmost respect. The Noble Lord's resolution ran to this effect—"That the present introduction of secondary instruction requires consideration, and that the Code of Regulations of the Committee of Council on Education be referred to a Select Committee for revision and simplification." The question involved in the proposed resolution is an old one. It brings into formal examination the limits within which public aid may properly be given in the education of those children of the poor who avail themselves of the advantages provided by the liberality of Parliament. Are we to apply taxes taken from the community at large to the teaching of anything beyond the first rudiments of learning—Reading, Writing, and Ciphering? Is it fair to the taxpayers of the nation to help the children of a certain social class, by grants from the Treasury, in receiving instruction, at an almost nominal rate of expense to their parents, in English Literature, Mathematics, Latin, French, German, Mechanics, Animal Physiology, Physical Geography, Botany, and Domestic Economy? We decline to discuss the abstract question. We prefer rather to treat it, as it was mainly treated by the Lords, in its concrete and practical form. The Educational Code sanctioned by the late Government assumes to some minds not conversant with its actual working a very ambitious character; but, in truth, it is far less so than it seems to be. In the first place, until the scholars have passed beyond the three lowest standards they cannot be examined in such subjects at all. Then, moreover, until they have passed the highest, or sixth, standard they cannot be presented for examination in more than two of such subjects, and even when they have passed this standard they cannot offer more than three of them. It has to be borne in mind, still further, that no payment can be made on account of success in these specific subjects unless 75 per cent of the passes attainable in the ordinary standard have been secured. Viscount Sherbrooke (better known as Mr. Lowe) challenged the expediency of this enlargement of the Educational Code. He condemned the system as inferior in advantage to the old and simpler one, as likely to lead to "cramming," and, instead of doing good, doing positive harm. There is, no doubt, something to be said on this side of the question—something which has reference to both scholars and masters. But, with the example of Scotland before him, one cannot set down for decisive condemnation a higher standard than can be found in an adequate knowledge of what have been called the three R's. Earl Spencer, the present President of the Council, agreed in the main with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, his predecessor. He thinks it inexpedient to make any serious alteration of the Code this year, or, at any rate, to do anything further than merely introduce such small modifications as might be considered necessary to its working. He does not concur with Lord Norton in believing that the Act has been departed from. But the Education Department, while abstaining from the introduction of matters of controversy into their Code, would carefully consider the remarks made on both sides of the House, and would endeavour to simplify matters, as far as possible, without altering the character of the education.

We are very glad that this discussion has taken place. We admire much the general spirit of Earl Spencer's speech. There is caution in it, and there is both courage and candour. It will not depress the energies of the friends and advocates of a somewhat higher education for the poor, in Elementary Schools, than that which comprises only Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. On the other hand, it will not greatly aid those masters who neglect what is essential for the sake of what is more showy. It will satisfy the public that their payments, in this direction, will be watchfully utilised, and, above all, it will avoid such a sudden break in the system as could only, for the time being especially, produce inextricable confusion. A very firm hand, and yet a very light one, is needed to deal satisfactorily with the business of this department; and from what we gather from the noble Earl's speech on this subject, we are convinced that the post he holds could hardly have been assigned to a better occupant. The general public, however, will, doubtless, keenly watch the noble Lord's management of the ineffably important trust committed to his charge.

Lord Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Newport Market Refuge and Industrial School, which was held at Willis's Rooms. The Earl of Jersey, Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Colonel Sir E. Henderson, and Sir Walter Farquhar were amongst the speakers.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

"From information which I have received," in the shape of a friendly statement of account of my share of the expenses of a carriage and pair, a hamper and et ceteras, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth of May last, is neatly tabulated, I am inclined to believe that the day in question was the Derby Day, and that I went to Epsom races. Yes; I am sure, now, that I mingled in the "Isthmian Games," as, on a memorable occasion, Lord Palmerston (the Premier, not the poet) called the Derby. I remember that I lost my money over the event of Wednesday, the Twenty-Sixth. 'Twas but a small loss—a matter of some forty-one shillings; but it broke me, so far as turf transactions for the year 1880 extend. I dreamt that Von der Tann would win, and that Ercildoune would run second—or *vice versa* I forget which—and was thinking of putting a little money on each, when the gas called, and absorbed all my surplus funds. I subscribed a guinea to a club sweep, and drew King Egbert. I have joined in that club lottery during eighteen years; and I have generally drawn horses that were dead or scratched. I never won anything. On the Hill on the Derby Day we made up a modest little sweepstakes at half a sovereign a share, ladies not excluded. I had to take two shares, and whispered to myself, "*Enfin je le tiens, ce Ramoneur du Derby* (French Puzzle Editor of the *World* correct if necessary). But there strolled over, smiling, to our carriage a dapper gentleman who is worth half a million of money, and has, besides, an income of some forty thousand a year. He asked, smilingly, to be allowed to join our sweep. We smilingly allowed him. Of course, when the time came for a dip into the lucky bag, he drew Bend Or; and of course, when the Duke of Westminster's horse had passed the post, our dapper friend strolled off, still smiling, with the stakes. Rich people always win.

The Derby of 1880 was, on the whole, a gloriously enjoyable day. Rarely have I seen so many regimental drags, so superbly horsed and so adroitly driven, as I saw on Wednesday week on the Hill and on the course. The road was thronged by vehicles of all sorts and sizes; but the private equipages were, comparatively speaking, few in number. The railway arrangements were simply marvellous in their magnitude and completeness. The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway alone ran nearly two hundred special and other trains to Epsom on the Derby Day, employing about eighty engines and two thousand two hundred carriages in working the traffic. The London and Brighton Epsom Downs station was found wonderfully commodious in serving the requirements of a virtually countless host of holiday-makers; for I suppose that neither the railway authorities nor the Grand Stand Committee nor the Police could tell with accuracy by how many thousands of people the "Isthmian Games" were witnessed. Every road leads to Rome; and, on the last Wednesday in May, all roads led to Epsom Downs.

That was a good thing I heard from a police-constable who had been very civil to us in some conflict of carriage-poles and locking-of-wheels difficulties, and in relieving the lady who was with us from the importunities of the gipsy fortune-tellers. We sent the postilion to this amiable municipal officer with our compliments, and an offer of some luncheon. He sent his duty back, in reply, and said that he "should be delighted to accept our invitation, but that he was engaged to dine with the Earl of (say) Mount Uppercrust on the next drag." A dry humorist, that policeman. I should like to know more of him, and to introduce him to the Editors of some of the comic journals.

It struck me that what may be termed the "morals and manners" of the Derby, since I first began to frequent the race (it was in 1850, Voltigeur's year, I think, and I went down in a one-horse chaise with W. H. Weiss, the well-known basso, and a dear brother: both dead), had undergone immense improvement. The people, in their thousands, behaved themselves remarkably well, and there was far less ribald chaff and far less brutal horseplay on the road, coming home, than I remember to have seen these many years past. Two radical reforms require, however, to be insisted upon before ladies driving down in open carriages can enjoy the race in comfort and safety; and I hold, and do assert deliberately, that a festival in which ladies cannot safely and comfortably participate is a festival fit only for ruffians and scamps. The two reforms of which I speak are the stern suppression of the cowardly, brutal, and illegal practices of pea-shooting and squirting dirty water from the detestable little engines known as "ladies' tormentors." There are legal difficulties, I am told, in the way of prosecuting the persons who manufacture and sell these abominable little constructive provocatives to a breach of the peace; but the pea-shooter and squirt nuisance can be put down if the respectable portion of the public attending races resolutely make up their minds to "go for," seize upon, and detain until the arrival of the police, the cowardly or idiotic fellows who shoot peas and squirt water; and next, if the magistrates, when the cowardly or idiotic fellows are convicted, are unanimous in fining them to the very fullest extent allowed by the law. A "lark" is, no doubt, a very fine thing in its way; but frolicsome young gentlemen would find a "lark" which cost ten pounds, with a month on the treadmill as an alternative, rather too expensive a luxury to be frequently indulged in.

The French Puzzle Editor of the *World* is "at it" again. Says the Terrible Man in the current number of the agreeable publication alluded to—"Of French 'orgue' and English 'organ.' From these two words is it possible to conclude philologically whether or not musical organs were imported directly into England or into France?" Is this a conundrum? *Sac à papier!* Mr. French Editor, are musical organs so indigenous to any country, that they can, or could have been, "imported directly" into England or into France? Touching "philology," most people know that the Greek word *organon*, the Latin *organum*, and the English "organ," originally signified an

instrument or machine of any kind. The term was afterwards limited to musical instruments used to accompany the voice when singing. It was afterwards restricted to wind instruments. The copious Cruden reminds us in his Concordance that the organ as a musical instrument is three times mentioned in our version of the Old Testament—viz., Genesis iv. 21; Job xxi. 12.; and Psalms cl. 4; and once as a convertible term for the human voice, Job xxx. 31.

Mem.: The original organ was probably the syrinx or Pandean-pipes; or is the orgue cited by the French editor an *orgue de Barbarie*? Such an instrument could be "imported directly" from Algiers. But the organs which I have seen in Barbary had been, as a rule, "imported directly" from the factories of the Erards, the Pleyels, the Chickering, and the Steinways.

Apropos of musical apparatus, I may venture to express a hope that my esteemed friend and colleague the Art-Critic of this Journal has seen, or will see, the superb grand pianoforte manufactured by Messrs. Broadwood, and as superbly decorated by Mr. E. Burne Jones. It would be out of my province to say anything critical in this place about this beautiful work of art; but I have just recorded its completion because it affords me an opportunity for making a little suggestion. I saw, a Sunday or two since, at a great house in Bedfordshire—a house full of wonders and treasures—a sumptuous French sedan-chair of the last century, lined with crimson silk, florid with carving and gilding, and the panels adorned with paintings worthy of Greuze or Fragonard. This is an age of revivals. Why do not some of our leading coach-builders or our art-upholsterers manufacture a few sedan-chairs *de luxe*, and commission our leading decorative painters to embellish the panels? If I had thirty thousand a year—'tis a small income in these days—I would have one *chaise à porteurs* painted by Mr. Poynter, another by M. Fantin or Miss Mutrie, and another by Mr. Stacy Marks. I would have a lake, too, beyond my lawn, with a gondola painted by Miss Clara Montalba. Ah me! Alnaschar, take care of that glass and crockery basket of yours.

Seriously, sedan-chairs might be made not only ornamental but useful in an age when, as one rejoices to see, utilitarianism is beginning to be sweetened and ennobled by the love and the taste for Beauty. The reign of Ugliness is coming to an end, I hope. Sedan-chairs might be made the cosiest and handiest of conveniences. They would be especially serviceable in country houses and in the fashionable districts of Belgravia, Tyburnia, and South Kensington, the sublime denizens of which are frequently not only near neighbours but friends, and are continually going out to dinner next door, or over the way, or three or four doors off, or round the corner. Remember that a sedan-chair is carried right into the hall of the house, and that Beauty can step forth from her chair *de plein pied* without being at the trouble of descending from her carriage and ascending a flight of steps.

No; my friendly and cynical objector, a modern sedan-chair would not require a longitudinal "boot" behind to hold the train of Beauty's dress. If Madame de Pompadour could contrive to stow away her "muckle" hoop in a Louis Quinze sedan, a lady of the Victorian era should be able to manage easily the bestowal of her *robe à queue* within the somewhat exigent limits of a chair.

Mem.: I have ridden in one. Not at Bath, not at Cheltenham, not at Brighton, in my childhood, but so recently as the years 1876-7 at Constantinople. Glancing at my expenses-book during the Conference time, I find among the items of one day's outgoings, "Saddle-horses, caïques, share of a barouche, tunnel-railway from Pera to Galata, sedan-chairs, and a Turkish *hammal* to carry me on his shoulders across a swollen gutter in Stamboul:"—so many *medjidiés*. I miss camels. Those you do not need until you cross to Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

In the vivaciously mundane journal conducted by the son of Japetus and Clymene I read, "Now, we know that we cannot carry rings and brooches with us into the other world; and, if we could, as Sergeant Ballantine said, 'they would melt?'" That is a very ancient Joseph indeed, O Titanic scion of the Oceanides, spouse of the beauteous Pleione, and master of a thousand flocks. The jest—a sorry one, at best—was made nearly two hundred years before Mr. Serjeant Ballantine was born to be the ornament and delight of society. The story, as I common-placed it long ago, runs thus. Old Serjeant Bradshaw, President of the High Court of Justice that tried Charles the First, was one of the Commissioners of the Great seal under the Commonwealth. When he lay a-dying he obstinately refused to surrender the Seal to his colleagues, keeping it under his pillow, and declaring that he would carry it into the next world with him. "Sir," charitably remarked one of his brother Commissioners, "if you do, it will melt."

I went to the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, last Monday. Pray do not entertain any apprehension that I am about to talk technically about the great equine display at Islington. I have nothing to say concerning Sir George Wombwell's skilful driving of the superb brown mare Lady Watton, exhibited by Mr. Christopher Wilson, or Mr. Barwell's mare Black Beauty, or Lord Charles Beresford's Snip, or the Grand Stud Company's four-year-old bay mare Confusion. Those matters I leave to the experts, to be descanted upon in their own peculiar parlance. I am very fond of collecting works on the anatomy and iconography of the horse, from Stubbs to Samuel Sidney, from Edward Mayhew to Gamgee, from "Stonehenge" to Waterhouse Hawkins, and I think that I could draw the bones and muscles of the "noble animal" with tolerable accuracy. But I am not by any means a "horsey party."

I went to the Horse Show on Monday because, singularly enough, I had never before witnessed such a spectacle in the

whole course of my life. One cannot go everywhere, nor do everything. I have never been to Bath. I was never inside Exeter Hall. I have not seen Mr. Henry Irving in Shylock. I never witnessed the performance of "Our Boys." I don't know where Homerton is. I never read "Daniel Deronda." I never tasted a sweetbread; and I don't know what an Agnostic may be. Is he an anti-Gnostic? Thus the Horse Show was quite a novelty and a surprise to me. I went to the Hall at eleven in the forenoon, and found a number of individuals driving mail-phaetons and pair, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles round and round a huge ring laid with dark tan. The morning was cold, gloomy, and rainy; and the immense *velaria* festooning the huge glazed roof of the Hall sulkily excluded the small amount of light that strove to struggle in. There were very few people present, and I found the sight, on the whole, rather a depressing one. So I went away from scarcely "merrie" Islington, affected to almost to tears.

But I returned at five o'clock in the afternoon to find the Agricultural Hall thronged with rank, fashion, beauty, bravery, and the British public at large. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and, it may almost literally be said, the rest of the Royal Family, were in the Royal Box; and in the Ring the sports and pastimes of the Horse Show were in all their glory. Splendid steeds, daring and adventurous gentleman and lady riders, cavalcades of fiery stallions, hurdle and double hurdle leaping, and the far-famed "water jump"—I saw one wondrous four-legged gymnast leap full twenty feet in clearing the "water-jump," which itself is fourteen feet wide. All these things filled me with amazement and joy. I intend to go to the Horse Show at the Alexandra Palace next week. A vast variety of hippic attractions are in the programme; there will be leaping, trotting, galloping, and water-jumping galore, and the display, if the weather be fine, will have the inestimable advantage of being held in the open air, and in one of the finest hippodromes in Europe. A horse show under cover bears too close a resemblance to a riding-school. One wants the blue sky above and the green turf underfoot to enjoy a *fiesta de caballos* thoroughly.

Mem.: In one of the upper galleries of the Agricultural Hall, which was crowded with exhibits with a greater or a smaller reference to horseflesh, I came upon a charming display of babies' bassinets, resplendent in white lace and blue silk. I was perplexed at first to discern what babies' bassinets could have to do with a horse show, till it occurred to me that they might perhaps be intended for "crib biters."

Of course I was present at the "inauguration" of the Grand Hotel in Northumberland-avenue on Saturday evening. All the streets in the neighbourhood were blazing with gas-light, for her Majesty's birthday was being officially celebrated; and loyalty had broken out most enthusiastically in illuminations, and in crowds who had come to see the same. Everybody in London society who was not at the birthday banquets, or at the theatre, or playing whist, was at the Grand Hotel; and the inaugural ceremony was performed with graceful dignity by the Lord Mayor, who was accompanied by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and attended by his Sword Bearer, Mace Bearer, and City Marshal. A comfortable and a comely sight to see.

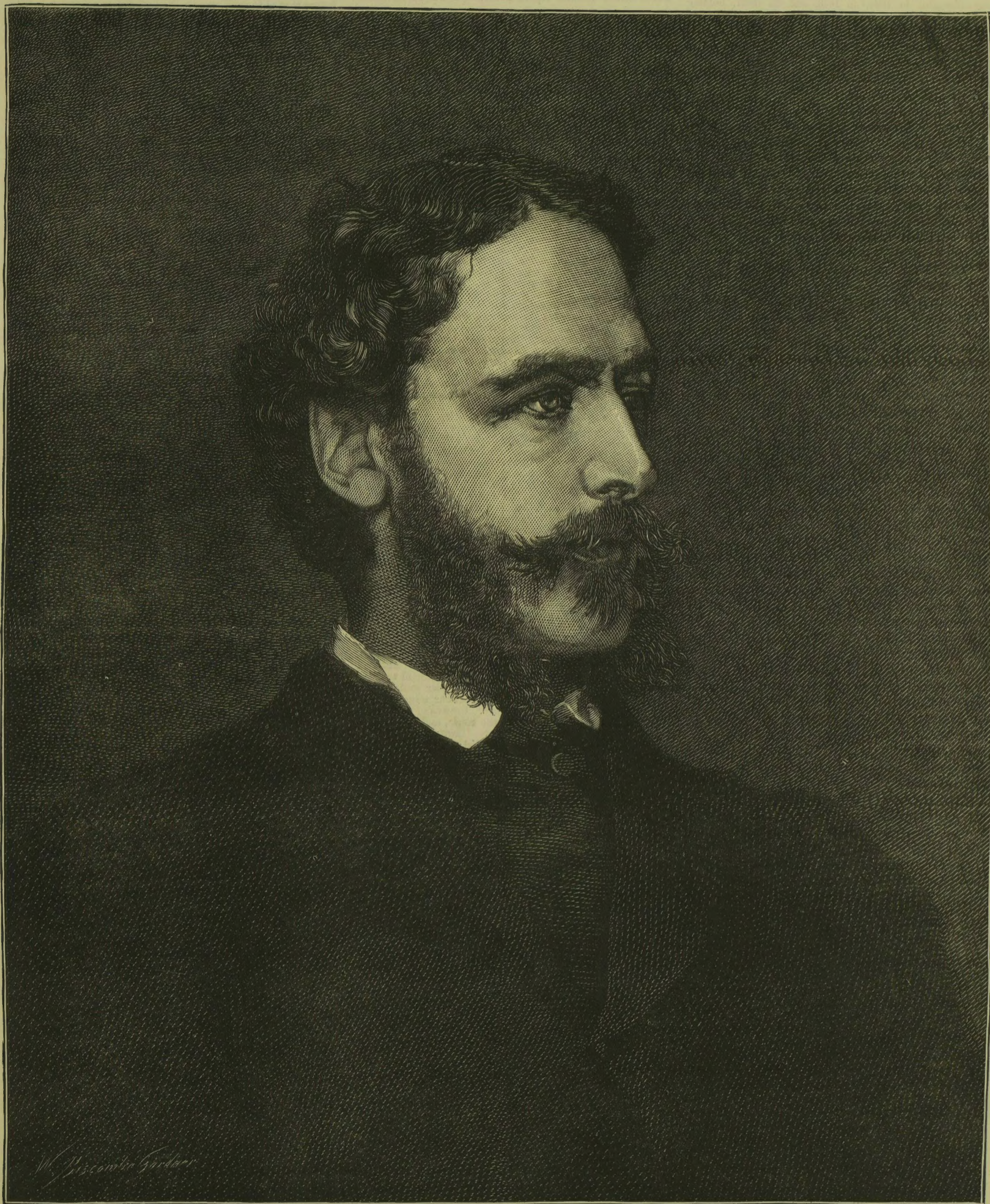
The new hotel is a sumptuous structure, and the decorations and furniture of the interior are magnificent. With thoroughly good management, the undertaking ought to prove a brilliant success, social as well as commercial. I confess that the splendour of the vast establishment in Northumberland-avenue did not quite take my breath away, because only the other day I was staying at the Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago, and afterwards at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, the last of which is, beyond doubt, the most magnificent hotel, with the best *cuisine*, in the world. And when I say that it is as admirably managed as the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, intending visitors to California may gain some definite idea of the accommodation which they may expect at the Palace Hotel at Frisco.

I notice that one new feature to be introduced at our Grand Hotel is the substitution in the *Salle à Manger* of small, separate tables for the long tables at which guests are marshalled at Continental and English *tables d'hôte*, and where such of the diners as are British usually sit scowling at their *vis-à-vis*, or shrinking from their immediate neighbours as though they dreaded contagion. Our national ways are certainly not sociable. It has been said that when an Englishman comes to know you he becomes the friendliest and most agreeable of companions. The sarcastic contention of the foreigner is that the Englishman, as a rule, never does know you. Listen to the Father of the Atlantides in this very week's issue. He is talking about the "casual foreigner" in London, and he concludes thus:—"No, my friend. Just you let the 'casual foreigner' who comes without introduction take care of himself, and find some of his compatriots about 'Leycester-squarr' to show him round London." There is a hearty British ring about this hospitable recommendation. I should indorse it myself, heartily, did I not remember that I have just come from a country in which during a stay of four months I was a "casual foreigner," and where I received a hundred kindnesses and courtesies from total strangers totally unaware of who or what I was, and who only knew me as an Englishman, far away from home.

Curious coincidence. I learn from the beneficent Lemprière that when that distinguished "casual foreigner," Perseus, passed by the palace of King Atlas, and claimed his hospitality, his Majesty refused to receive the un-introduced stranger, and even offered him violence. Atlas was a hard-hitter, and Perseus was all but overcome; when the happy thought struck him to take Medusa's head out of his pocket and show it to his assailant. That "fetched him;" and Atlas was instantaneously changed into a mountain in North Africa, surmounted by a "Temple Gorgon." G. A. S.



BEND OR, THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.—SEE PAGE 542.



EARL COWPER, K.G., THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

## The Extra Supplement.

### WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

The respectable little city of Worcester, on the banks of the Severn, has many remarkable associations with events of English history, from the Norman and the Plantagenet reigns to the Civil Wars of the seventeenth century, when it was thrice besieged, in 1642, in 1646, and in 1651, holding for the King against the Parliament. The defeat of Charles II. at Worcester, upon the last-mentioned occasion, was the achievement by which Cromwell was enabled to gain dictatorial power over England, and to proceed to the conquest of Scotland and Ireland. Our present business is only with the ecclesiastical edifice that forms the subject of a large engraving printed for this week's Extra Supplement. The history of Worcester Cathedral need not detain us long in this place, though it contains the tomb of King John, whose body was brought hither from Newark upon his death in October, 1216, and that of Prince Arthur, the eldest son of King Henry VII., the Prince having died at Ludlow Castle in April 1602. Worcester, called by the Saxons Wigornia-ceaster, was constituted a Bishop's See in the year 680; having previously, with the dioceses of Hereford, Lichfield, Leicester, and Lindsey or South Lincolnshire, been ruled by one prelate, whose jurisdiction extended over the whole midland kingdom of Mercia. Among the notable Bishops of Worcester in different historic ages, some of them holding this see together with another Bishopric or Archbishopric, were St. Dunstan, from 957 to 961; Oswald, founder of a Benedictine monastery here; Wulfstan, founder of the Cathedral under William the Conqueror and William Rufus; Walter Cantilupe, a vigorous champion of English laws and liberties against Henry III., and equally against the Pope; Godfrey Giffard, Chancellor of England later in that reign; and further on the sturdy Protestant Hugh Latimer, a great Church Reformer, popular preacher, and martyr at Oxford in Queen Mary's time; Stillingfleet, a polemical theologian of the reign of Charles II.; Hough, the ex-President of Magdalene College, Oxford, whose case partly brought about the Revolution of 1688; and Huid, a scholarly writer of the Georgian era.

The sacred building is not the finest of its class, but has some features of architectural interest. There are remains of Bishop Wulfstan's Norman structure in the crypt beneath the choir, and other Norman work in the nave and the main transept. The choir and its aisles, with the Lady chapel, are Early English, began in 1224, and with some general resemblance to the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, in the style ascribed to St. Hugh of Lincoln. In this choir stands the tomb of King John, with his stone effigy on the top of it; that of Prince Arthur is in a chantry, of late Gothic style, much decorated, on the south side of the high altar. The choir has been restored, during the last twenty years, by Mr. Perkins, architect to the Dean and Chapter. The nave, partly Norman and partly Gothic, being a compound of the works of several different periods, is an interesting exemplification of changes of taste. There are some tombs, statues, and busts worthy of notice, those of Sir William Harcourt, Sir Griffith Rhys, Bishops Constantine and Cantilupe, Bishop Gauden, Bishop Hough, and others. The crypt, supported by a multitude of small pillars, with richly groined vaulting, is a fine specimen of Norman construction. Here are still preserved the ancient north doors of the original cathedral. A horrid story is told by the old chroniclers, that once upon a time, in the darkest of dark ages, a man who stole the bell from the altar was flayed alive for his crime of sacrilege; and that his skin was nailed upon these very church doors. We are afraid it is too true. Some portions of skin, which are pronounced by scientific physiology to be human, have actually been found sticking to the inside of the doors, under the iron-work. It is known that at Hadstock and Copford, in Essex, and it is believed also at Rochester, the skins of Norse pirates were treated in this way by our gentle Saxon forefathers. The nineteenth century has sadly departed from the sentiments and practices of those sweet ages of faith and piety.

### THE WINNER OF THE DERBY.

In many respects Bend Or's Derby must always rank as one of the most noteworthy on record. The course has never been so frightfully hard; in fact, the "going" in the Strand or Fleet-street would scarcely have been worse. Overhead, however, matters could not have been more pleasant, except that those whose business kept them constantly moving about in the rings, where something like 10,000 people had managed to pack themselves, found the weather a little more sultry than was quite desirable, and the attendance of the general public on the hillside, and in the various smaller stands, has probably never been equalled. The horse himself occupied a rather peculiar position. When accident deprived the luckless Beaudesert of the chance of competing, he stood out as incomparably the best two-year-old performer of last season, his five victories being unsullied by a single defeat. The public naturally stuck to him stanchly week after week, but among racing men there was a general and very strong feeling against him. There is no doubt that one of his hocks was not quite what it should have been last season, and that the horse has not gone through the sort of preparation that usually precedes a victory in the greatest race of the year. Then he ran untried, and, though it was justly argued that there was nothing to try him with at Russley—indeed, that Peck had often to rely on a hunter, Blue Danube, to lead him in his work—this fact gave the members of the ring fresh courage to oppose him, and up to the very last 2 to 1 could be obtained against him, though, in his best form, it was odds on him. Bend Or, who was bred by his present owner, the Duke of Westminster, is by Doncaster from Rouge Rose, a daughter of Thormanby; and thus the Duke's purchase of Doncaster for the unprecedented sum of 14,000 gs. has already been richly repaid. He is a chestnut colt, standing very nearly sixteen hands high, though he is so thoroughly well proportioned and put together that he looks considerably smaller than he really is. His first appearance was in the Chesterfield Stakes, at the Newmarket July Meeting, which he won with great ease, in spite of the course being considered too short to show him to the greatest advantage. The Richmond Stakes at Goodwood was an equally easy prey to him; but, at York, it was generally agreed that Brotherhood fairly made him gallop to win the Prince of Wales's Stakes. Two successes at the Newmarket First October Meeting closed a very brilliant season, and fairly established him as the winter favourite for the Derby. This year he did not leave Russley until he journeyed to Epsom. The story of the "blue ribbon" was thoroughly told last week, and we have little to add to it. It has transpired, however, that Bend Or was shod on an American principle, with a layer of gutta-percha between the hoof and the shoe, this plan being tried with a view of lessening the tremendous concussion on the hard ground. In the course of the race he twisted the plate on his off fore foot, and this must have interfered with him considerably. The game-ness he displayed in catching and beating Robert the Devil,

after being apparently out of it at the distance, has never been excelled; and Archer, who never rode more desperately, had at one time given up all hope of success. Bend Or is in the Leger, and his many other rich engagements include three at Ascot, where he is likely to run if the ground is in a fit state for racing.

### THE NEW LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, Bart., seventh Earl Cowper, also Viscount Fordwich and Baron Cowper, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baron Butler in the Peerage of England, and Baron Dingwall in the Peerage of Scotland, a Knight of the Order of the Garter, who has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made his public entry into Dublin last week. Among the citizens of all creeds and parties a desire was manifested to do honour to the representative of her Majesty and of the new Liberal Government. It was on Thursday that his Excellency arrived. The city put on its holiday dress, and looked unusually bright and cheerful. Flags and banners of various colours were profusely displayed in the streets and along the route of the Viceregal procession. Across the street was an arch gaily decked, having in the centre a green flag, with the significant inscription "Quis separabit?" The streets from the Castle gate to the railway terminus in Westland-row were lined with troops. Three guards of honour were posted, one on the pier at Kingstown, another at Westland-row terminus, consisting of a detachment of the 57th Regiment, and the third, composed of the 104th Fusiliers, at the portico of the Castle. All the arrangements for the reception were completed before twelve o'clock, the hour named for landing at Kingstown. The mail-steamer Connaught, which had conveyed his Excellency and Countess Cowper over from Holyhead, arrived in the harbour at half-past seven alongside the Carlisle pier. At ten o'clock people began to congregate, but their curiosity to see the new Viceroy and his consort was not gratified until two hours later. Then the Earl and Countess appeared on deck to receive addresses from the Queenstown Commissioners and the Dalkey Commissioners. Among the earliest to visit the Lord Lieutenant on board were the following members of the Viceregal household:—The Hon. G. W. T. Monsell, State Steward; Major the Hon. Edmund John Boyle, Gentleman Usher; Lieutenant-Colonel Dease, Chamberlain; Lieutenant-Colonel Forster, Master of the Horse; Messrs. Bernard Burke, and Andrew George Dillon, Gentlemen-in-Waiting; Dr. A. H. Jacob, Oculist in Ordinary; Captain Walter Campbell, A.D.C., and Captain J. M. McCalmont, A.D.C. Kingstown harbour wore a festive aspect, with flags fluttering in the breeze from the club-houses and the yachts which studded its waters. A deputation from the Kingstown Commissioners, headed by their chairman, went on board to present the address of congratulation, Earl Cowper replied as follows:—"I return you my most sincere thanks for the address which you have just presented, more particularly for your expression of confidence in the interest which I take in the municipal, educational, and charitable institutions of Ireland. No one is more painfully impressed than I am by the distress which still afflicts so large a portion of the population of this country. No one will give it more earnest attention, and no one hopes more sincerely that the time is not far distant when prosperity shall be restored." Another deputation arrived with a loyal address from the Town Commissioners of Dalkey, to which the Lord Lieutenant briefly replied. The Earl and Countess disembarked, and were conducted to a saloon carriage in a special train. As the Viceregal party landed the guards of honour presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and the battery at the east pier thundered a salute of twenty-one guns. The crowd assembled on the pier and on the terraces and slopes overlooking the harbour mingled their cheers with the sound of the artillery. Crowds of people collected at the different stations on the route, and waved their salutation as the train moved past. Meanwhile, a dense concourse of citizens had assembled in Westland-row. As the day was a holiday in the Roman Catholic Church, the crowd received large accessions from the congregations who had filled the adjoining cathedral. An awning had been erected over the entrance to the railway station, and the platform was covered with scarlet cloth. Alderman Tarpey, acting for the Lord Mayor, who was prevented by illness from being present, arrived with some members of the Corporation, wearing their civic robes, and attended by the emblems of municipal authority. The High Sheriff of the city was also present. Alderman Tarpey, addressing his Excellency on the part of the citizens, bade him welcome to the country. His Excellency, in reply, expressed his sincere thanks for the reception. Alderman Tarpey, Sir W. Mackey, High Sheriff, and other members of the Corporation were presented to the Earl and Countess. Viscount Monck, Lord Lieutenant of the county, was also presented. At the gates of the terminus Alderman Tarpey presented the Countess with a bouquet sent by the Lady Mayoress. The Viceregal party proceeded to the castle, meeting all along the route with a cordial welcome. The behaviour of the people was most orderly.

Earl Cowper, who succeeded his father, the sixth Earl, in April, 1856, is forty-six years of age, having been born in June, 1834. His mother is the Baroness Lucas, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Earl De Grey, Baron Lucas, who died in 1859. His brother is the Hon. H. F. Cowper, M.P. for Hertfordshire. This family, descended from Simon Cowper, who was Sheriff of the City of London in 1324, was established among the rural gentry of Sussex or Kent before the Tudor reigns. Sir William Cowper, of Ratling Court, who was created a Baronet by Charles I., as a devoted partisan of that King in his quarrel with the Parliament, contrived to prosper in his private fortunes, and resided at Hertford Castle a few years after the Restoration. His son, the second Sir William, represented Hertford in the House of Commons, and was a leading member of the Whig party. This Baronet had two sons; one of whom, the eldest and inheritor of his title, became a great lawyer and statesman, and was raised to the peerage after holding the highest judicial offices. The other, Spencer Cowper, also an able lawyer, politician, and judge, was M.P. for Truro, and was grandfather of William Cowper, the charming moral and idyllic poet. Spencer Cowper had three sons, William, John, and Ashley Cowper. The first held the office of Clerk of the Parliament, and the Clerkship of the House of Lords was enjoyed by one of his family. The Rev. Dr. John Cowper, Rector of Berkhamstead, and one of the King's Chaplains, married Anne Donne, a descendant of Donne, the poet, and became father of the more popular poet we have mentioned above, who was born in 1731. Ashley Cowper had three bright daughters, cousins to William Cowper, one of whom—namely, Harriet, Lady Hesketh, figures conspicuously in his domestic biography and correspondence. We return to the third Baronet, Sir William Cowper, the eminent Whig lawyer of Queen Anne's and George I.'s time. He was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1705, and next year took part, as one of the Commissioners, in framing the Treaty of Union

between England and Scotland. He was, in that year, elevated to the House of Lords as Baron Cowper, of Wingfield, in Kent. In 1707 he became Lord Chancellor, the first Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. Upon the advent of the Hanoverian Royal Family, Lord Cowper had other political and legal functions of special importance intrusted to him. He was rewarded, in 1718, with the titles of Viscount Fordwich and Earl Cowper. His wife being daughter and heiress of John Clavering, Esq., of Derbyshire, the name of Clavering, before that of Cowper, was borne by some of his descendants. The second Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, and a Lord of the Bed-chamber to George II., married Henrietta, daughter of Henry de Nassau Auverquerque, Earl of Grantham. She was grandchild of Thomas Butler, Earl of Ossory and Baron Butler, who was son of James, first Duke of Ormonde. By this lady, as sole heiress both of her father's and her mother's lineage, the baronies of Butler and Dingwall have passed to Earl Cowper; and the dignity of a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire (ancient German Empire), which had formerly belonged to the Count of Nassau Auverquerque, is continued in the representative of this family. The fifth Earl Cowper, Peter Leopold, born at Florence in 1778, was the first husband of that distinguished lady, Emily, daughter of the first Lord Melbourne, who in 1839 became wife of the late Lord Palmerston, and who died in 1869. The eldest of his sons was the late Earl Cowper; the second is the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper-Temple, who has long been well known in Parliamentary and official life, and is now Lord Mount-Temple. One of the daughters, aunts to the present Earl Cowper, is the Countess of Shaftesbury; another is Lady Jocelyn.

The abilities of Earl Cowper, though fairly recognised within the inner circle of political and administrative experts, have never yet won him a popular reputation. He seems averse to the display of his talents in general Parliamentary debating, or in speechmaking of any kind; but he has always been diligent, and even assiduous, in the legislative business of the House of Lords. In Mr. Gladstone's Government, as formed in December, 1868, Earl Cowper held the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and was invariably found most attentive to questions concerning the regulation of railways, merchant shipping and seamen, harbours and lighthouses, statistical returns, and other matters of public utility. This post he was obliged by ill-health to resign, and he then became an officer of the Queen's Household, Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He married, in October, 1870, Lady Katrine Cecilia, eldest daughter of the present Marquis of Northampton, then Lord William Cecil. A few days before Earl and Countess Cowper went over to Dublin, a deputation of the Hertford Town Council waited upon the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at Panshanger, his Hertfordshire seat, and presented to him a complimentary address. Earl Cowper, in reply, said that he had as a coadjutor one of the ablest and most distinguished of our public men, Mr. Forster. "He had also been able to surround himself with many able assistants; but the one to whom he looked for help more than any other was Lady Cowper. She would assist him more than any one else to perform his important duties." A large number of the clergy and tenantry upon Lord Cowper's Hertfordshire estates presented a similar address to the Earl and Countess. In reply, his Excellency said "he would do everything he could to draw closer the union between England and Ireland, making it not only a union of institutions, but a union of feeling and sympathy between the people of the two countries. If he could take any part, however small, in bringing this about, he would be satisfied." There is good reason to hope that Earl Cowper's term of Irish administration, being coincident with the adoption of a sincere and effective Liberal policy in legislation for Ireland, on the principle of absolute equality of civil rights and franchises throughout the United Kingdom, will become the era of happier relations, both for Government and for people, between that island and Great Britain. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, and the Duke of Abercorn before, though inspired not less sincerely with an earnest desire to conciliate the goodwill of all classes of the Irish population, had to contend against feelings of distrust and repugnance to Government, which were too often provoked by the attitude of the English Conservative party towards Ireland, and by those sentiments entertained in high quarters, of which Lord Beaconsfield's parting letter was the latest unhappy expression.

### THE LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS.

These concerts, under the able and spirited direction of Mr. John Boosey, have long since taken a fixed place among the most successful of London musical performances. A good ballad or song, whether the sentiment be domestic or heroic, appeals to numerous and wide-spread human sympathies that may fail to respond to music of a more recondite kind. Hence pieces of the class referred to, when interpreted by singers of such excellence as those associated with these concerts, frequently produce a deeper and more lasting impression than sometimes results from compositions of grander design realised by more elaborate means. For fourteen seasons these concerts have now run a successful course, and with this week an extra series of Saturday afternoon performances comes to a close. All the most eminent English singers of the period have been heard, and many excellent young vocalists have obtained their earliest success, and have begun a career of prosperity at the London Ballad Concerts. The ingenious and modest *débütante*, whose first public appearance is shown in our illustration, will have the best wishes of our readers for her future career as a vocalist.

The insertion of an article on the French Plays at the Gaiety and Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt is unavoidably deferred till next week.

The Report of the Committee of Council on Education for England and Wales for the year 1879 has been issued. It states that in many important respects very considerable progress has been made since the last report.

The annual show of the Royal Counties (Hants and Berks) Agricultural Society will begin at Southsea on the 22nd inst. Her Majesty will be among the competitors, having entered some fifteen head of live stock from the Prince Consort's Farm, Windsor Park, and from Osborne.

The last representation of the Tableaux Vivants from Sir Walter Scott's novels and romances, performed by an amateur company of ladies and gentlemen at Cromwell House, South Kensington, by permission of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Freake, in aid of funds raised for special charitable objects, took place on Monday evening. The money taken for admission was devoted to the Royal Caledonian Asylum. We gave last week two pages of illustrations of the groups and figures in costume exhibited in these very interesting performances, with some account of the various parts, of the scenes and incidents chosen, and of the persons by whom they have been represented.



WORCESTER CATHEDRAL.

DRAWN BY S. READ.

## THE COURT.

The Queen has passed a quiet week at Balmoral. Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday by the Rev. A. Campbell, of Crathie, in the presence of her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Victoria and Elizabeth of Hesse, who are on a visit to the Queen.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses, has visited the Glassalt Shiel and Glen Gelder Shiel and driven to Birkhall and other localities in the district. The Princesses have taken daily rides.

The Rev. A. Campbell has dined with her Majesty.

The Queen has conferred on Prince Leopold the Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

## THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The official celebration of the Queen's birthday, last Saturday, was carried out with due demonstrations of loyalty in all parts of her Majesty's dominions. The usual naval and military manœuvres were gone through at the various stations, the annual Ministerial banquets and receptions were held, and the customary holidays at all the Government establishments were enjoyed. At Balmoral the birthday of her Majesty is at all times right royally, although quietly, marked by all around the Royal demesne.

The *Birthday Gazette* notifies that the Queen has appointed Baron von Pawel Rammingen to be a Knight Commander of the Bath, Civil Division.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, from Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, to be Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Rifle Brigade, to be Colonel. Brevet Colonel his Royal Highness, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rifle Brigade, to be Major-General; and henceforward to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, vice Field Marshal the Prince of Wales, transferred to the Colonelcy-in-Chief of the Regiments of Cavalry of the Household Brigade.

## ROYAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

The first State Ball of the season was, by command of the Queen, given on Thursday week at Buckingham Palace. The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their suite, were escorted from Marlborough House to the Palace by a detachment of the Household Cavalry. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Princess Christian, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were present at the ball. The Prince of Leiningen, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Countess Dornburg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Hereditary Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing and the Maharanee, and Count and Countess Gleichen and the Countess Feodora Gleichen were invited to the ball. Dancing commenced, immediately after the entry of the Prince and Princess of Wales with the Royal guests into the saloon, at a quarter to eleven. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of yellow gauze trimmed with satin and engrafted with châtelaines of Java lilies; corsage to correspond. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds. Indian ornaments of pearls, emeralds, and diamonds. Orders—Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, St. Catherine of Russia, and the Danish family order. The principal members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, with the ladies of their respective families; and invitations were issued to about 2000 persons of distinction.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of the Queen on Monday at St. James's Palace, at which were present the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge. The usual state ceremonial was observed, and several presentations took place in the diplomatic circle. The general circle was very fully attended, and about 450 presentations were made.

The first State Concert of the season took place on Wednesday at Buckingham Palace, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Royal persons in town being present.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught, was present at the annual guard-mounting parade at the Horse Guards in celebration of her Majesty's birthday, an illustration of which is given. The Princess of Wales, with her family, witnessed the ceremony from the Horse Guards. The Prince went to the performance of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" at the Gaiety Theatre in the afternoon; and in the evening his Royal Highness dined with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone at his residence in Downing-street, and afterwards attended Countess Granville's reception at the Foreign Office. The Prince and Princess and Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud attended Divine service on Sunday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Dean, Sub-Dean, and Rev. S. Flood Jones officiated. Their Royal Highnesses and their children visited the Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, on Monday. The Prince and Princess dined with the Earl of Fife on Monday at his residence in Cavendish-square. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were among the guests at a small dance afterwards. On Tuesday the Prince and Princess went to the Gaiety Theatre, and on Wednesday they were at the state concert.

By request of the Prince, Mr. Gladstone has offered the honour of knighthood to Mr. P. P. Smith, Mayor of Truro, as a mark of the pleasure his Royal Highness experienced at his reception at Truro.

The Prince of Wales will visit Anglesey about the 16th inst. for the purpose of opening the new docks which have been constructed at Holyhead by the London and North-Western Railway Company.

Princess Christian has consented to distribute the prizes to the pupils of the British Orphan Asylum at Mackenzie Park, Slough, on July 3. Her Royal Highness, with the Duke of Edinburgh, dined with Earl and Countess Sydney on Tuesday at their residence in Cleveland-square, St. James's. The Princess has also accompanied the Duke to the Court Theatre, and has been with the Duchess of Connaught to the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present at the annual dinner of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday. His Royal Highness went to Portsmouth on Tuesday and made an unofficial inspection of the Hercules (Captain Townsend) on board which his flag will be hoisted on his assuming command of the reserve squadron on their cruise to the Baltic for evolutionary purposes. The Duke returned to town in the evening. His Royal Highness's children have gone to the Duchess of Edinburgh, at St. Petersburg.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and a small party at dinner yesterday week at Gloucester House, Park-lane. The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess left next day on their return to Germany, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz having

previously left the Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, on his return to Strelitz.

The Grand Duke of Hesse left Marlborough House yesterday week for Darmstadt.

Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Rammingen arrived at Windsor a few days since and drove to St. George's Chapel, where her Royal Highness placed a wreath of flowers on the tomb of her father, King George of Hanover.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Thursday at Epsom was an "off" day in every sense of the term, for the attendance was unusually small, and a somewhat poor programme was still further weakened by a couple of walks over. The Royal Stakes, however, produced a good field, and was rendered additionally interesting by the presence of Elizabeth (6 st. 10 lb.). In spite of her easy victory in the One Thousand, Mr. Walker's beautiful filly was not fancied so much as Mandarin (8 st. 6 lb.), who had Archer on his back, and certainly looked uncommonly well. Sulphur (6 st.) also had plenty of supporters, but Elizabeth, who went to the front as soon as they were fairly round Tattenham Corner, had the race in hand from that point, and won very easily indeed from Emperor Titus (6 st.); Mandarin ran well, and was, perhaps, second best; but Alchemist (7 st. 2 lb.) again cut up badly, and has lost all his form of last year.

The field for the Oaks numbered thirteen, a far larger contingent than has contested that race for the last three or four years. So much for quantity; but, of quality, the less said the better. It is easy to show that Versigny is fully 28 lb. behind Bend Or and Robert the Devil, and yet backers never seemed tired of taking the smallest shade of odds against her. She is certainly a very good-looking filly, and showed little trace of her recent mishap, though, when looking her over in the paddock, we fancied that she walked rather tenderly on one of her fore legs. Evasion is a great commanding mare, standing nearly seventeen hands high, and, therefore, as little adapted for the Epsom course as is Muncaster, her stable companion. The Song's antecedents were all against her staying a mile and a half, while Mereny, the Hungarian representative, was not liked, and quickly receded to double the odds that were taken about her on the previous day. After the usual parade and canter, in which neither Mirth nor The Song took part, the lot went down to the post, and, after a slight delay caused by the fractiousness of Mirth and Fire Queen, a capital start was effected, the stable companions Bonnie Marden and Jenny Howlet being the first to show in advance, with Grey Hen, Eastern Empress, and Evasion, Versigny and Mereny next, and The Song last. By the time Sherwood's was reached Fire Queen had gone to the front, Mereny and Eastern Empress now following, with Bonnie Marden, Jenny Howlet (who had been steadied), Evasion, and Versigny in close company, while in the rear were Queenfisher and The Song. As they came to the mile-post Bonnie Marden and Evasion went to the front, and showed the way through the furies. When fairly in view again the Russley filly had a half-length's advantage of Bonnie Marden, the pair being clear of Mereny, Eastern Empress, Jenny Howlet, Grey Hen, Versigny, and Mirth, while War Horn was conspicuous in the rear. As they came down the hill Evasion and Bonnie Marden were still leading; but Mereny had lost her place, having fallen lame, and Jenny Howlet, about three lengths behind the leaders, was just in front of Grey Hen, Eastern Empress, Versigny, and Mirth, while Queenfisher began to show in the middle lot, as did The Song. The first into the straight was Evasion, who drew away from Bonnie Marden, while Jenny Howlet became second, holding a position on the rails, Bonnie Marden being on the whip hand of the Russley filly, with Versigny and Grey Hen next; the favourite, however, was well beaten when fairly in the line for home, and just below the distance War Horn, who had been making up ground from the straight, came after the leaders, of whom Evasion was the first done with, and Jenny Howlet at once took a clear lead. War Horn opposite the stand came with a wet sail, and headed Bonnie Marden, but could not sustain the effort, and the last-named, coming again, just gained second honours on the post by a head, Jenny Howlet, however, easily holding her own, and winning by four lengths. Queenfisher, running on, was fourth, just in front of Evasion, with Novice (who had never been conspicuous) fifth, The Song sixth, then Versigny, Grey Hen, and Mirth, with Mereny, Eastern Empress, and Fire Queen last.

We need hardly say that the result of the race was most disastrous to backers, as only one of the first four—Bonnie Marden—was backed at less than 33 to 1; and, indeed, War Horn and Queenfisher had virtually no price at all. It was not generally known that Jenny Howlet was the Jenny Diver filly, who upset the long odds laid on Dourance at Doncaster last September, and, moreover, the stable believed Bonnie Marden to be the better of the pair. The winner is engaged in the Leger, but we do not fancy that she will be as formidable in that race as some of her predecessors in the list of heroines of the Oaks, five of whom have won the Doncaster prize in the last ten years. The Epsom Gold Cup proved a very interesting race, as Master Kildare and Fashion were both heavily backed, and Parole, who won it last season, had also a few supporters. Had the race been only a mile and a quarter, instead of being run over the Derby Course, no one could have fancied anything against Master Kildare, but the "big horse" is an undoubted roarer, and the extra distance, all on the ascent, was terribly against him. Greaves, who rode Fashion in masterly style, was evidently determined to find out his weak spot if possible, for he had not gone a couple of hundred yards when he sent the filly to the front and soon held a long lead. These tactics succeeded to perfection, for the favourite was in hopeless difficulties at the distance; and Fashion, without being headed again, won easily by a length from Parole. Fashion's performance was a very good one, and, now that Oceanic appears to be hors de combat, she must be considered the crack filly of her year. The numerical opposition to Angelina in the Acorn Stakes was a strong one; and, though she won pretty cleverly at the finish, Theckla ran a greatly improved filly, and beat Paw-Paw easily enough. This made Archer's ninth victory during the meeting; and his faithful followers are bewailing the fact that he will not ride again for some weeks, as his arm does not recover as quickly as was hoped, and a complete rest is considered necessary.

We regret that the experiment of selling Mr. Ellam's yearlings in the paddock at Epsom, on the Thursday, did not prove a success. Few buyers were present, and, with the exception of Our Prince, an own brother to Marshall Scott, who was knocked down to Captain Machell for 600 gs., none of the lots offered made remunerative prices. A few of Lord Rosebery's horses were also sold at low figures.

The cricket-match between Middlesex and Surrey, which was played at Lord's last week, produced some high scoring, which was pretty sure to be the case, as the hard state of the ground was all in favour of the bat, and both sides were weak in bowling. For Middlesex, Messrs. A. J. Webb (33 and 96), I. D. Walker (25 and 94), and C. T. Studd (not out 65), did best; while Jupp (42) and Humphrey (57) were the chief

contributors to the Surrey total. The game ended in a draw as the ground was required on Saturday for the match between the Jockeys and Huntsmen. This resulted in favour of the former in the first innings, thanks mainly to the batting of Captain Middleton (58), and the effective bowling of the same gentleman, I'Anson, and J. Cannon. Fully 5000 spectators were present, and the funds of the Hunt Servants' Society and Bentinck Benevolent Fund must have benefited largely, as the entire proceeds were divided between these two most deserving institutions.

The match which the Australians played against Eighteen of Rochdale ended on Saturday last in an easy victory for the Eleven, by an innings and twenty-six runs. At Edinburgh the Canadians met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the Royal High School, this being the only reverse the Colonists have met with in Scotland.

A brilliant company assembled at St. James's Hall on Monday evening to witness the return match between W. Cook and W. Mitchell, who played 1000 up, on an ordinary table, for £200 a side, the latter receiving a start of 200 points. Mitchell was slightly the favourite, and a large sum of money was laid out at 5 to 4 on him. As was the case on the last occasion that they met, Cook was the quicker at starting, for, after Mitchell had made 48 (11 "spots"), the ex-champion ran up breaks of 77 and 75. A 68 (21 "spots") helped the leader on again, but 113 (17 "spots") placed his opponent almost on equal terms with him. Soon after this Cook made a beautiful 163 (41 and 10 "spots"), and, following this up with 107, he reached 647 to 401. An 83 (26 "spots") helped Mitchell considerably, and, soon afterwards, 217 (68 "spots") took him to the front once more. This break terminated in a manner that is much to be regretted, as Mitchell was well set on the spot, when he accidentally touched his own ball before making the stroke, and the referee, on being appealed to by Cook, decided that it was a foul. After this unfortunate contretemps Cook's best break was 152 (46 "spots"), while Mitchell made 175 (2 and 54 "spots"), and a hardly-fought finish resulted in the victory of Cook by 41 points. We fancy that the pair are sure to meet again to play off the third game of the rubber, though the legitimate season for billiards is over.

## HOME NEWS.

Several regimental dinners took place in London last week.

The first meet of the season of the coaches of the Four-in-Hand Club took place on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Hook's picture, "The Fishing Haven," sold at Christie's on Saturday last for £1207 10s.

Between forty and fifty gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy were gazetted to lieutenantcies in the Royal Artillery yesterday week.

The ratepayers of Chorley, in Lancashire, have resolved to petition her Majesty to grant a charter of incorporation for that town.

The trustees of Sir Richard Watts's charity at Rochester have decided upon the erection of a hundred model cottages for the working men of the city.

The Naval Recreation Grounds at Sheerness were formally opened on Tuesday afternoon by Sir Reginald J. Macdonald, K.C.S.I., in the presence of several thousand spectators.

According to a return for the month of May from the metropolitan hospitals, seventeen persons were killed and 219 injured by accidents caused by vehicles in the streets.

The annual general meeting of the Hunt Servants' Benefit Society was held on Thursday, the 27th ult., at the Subscription Rooms, Albert-gate, the Earl of Cork in the chair.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the county, has conferred the vacant office of Clerk of the Peace for Derbyshire upon Mr. C. S. B. Busby, solicitor, one of the county Coroners.

The Company of Goldsmiths have made the following grants to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West-hill, Putney-heath:—To the fund for building new wing, £100; to the general fund of the hospital, £100.

Ashstead Park, Surrey, comprising the mansion, deer park, and home farm, embracing 678 acres, together with the advowson of Ashstead, has been sold to Mr. Thomas Lucas, of Kensington Palace-gardens.

Two memorials have been presented to the Metropolitan Board of Works against the proposed opening of Lincoln's-inn-fields to the public. It was stated that 120 families pay for the privilege of entering the grounds.

The fifth annual meeting in connection with the Sunday Society, the object of which is to obtain the opening of museums, art-galleries, libraries, and gardens on Sundays, was held in the large hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, on Saturday, Lord Dunraven presiding.

Last week's arrivals at Liverpool of live-stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada show an increase in comparison with the previous week; the totals being 2370 cattle, 2377 sheep, 199 pigs, 6913 quarters of beef, 1455 carcasses of mutton, and 200 carcasses of pigs.

In the presence of the Mayor and Corporation of Huddersfield, the first turf of a new park of thirty acres, situated at Dungeon Wood, in the Lockwood ward of the borough, and presented to the town by Mr. H. F. Beaumont, J.P., of Whitley Hall, was cut by Mrs. Beaumont last Saturday.

M. de Lesseps, who has been the guest of the Mayor of Liverpool, on Monday addressed a large meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and other gentlemen, in the City Hall, on the subject of the Panama Canal. M. de Lesseps was entertained at a banquet last Tuesday at Swansea.

The Chatburn and Hellfield line of railway was opened for passenger traffic on Tuesday. The line, which has been constructed by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, is eleven miles long, and is intended to facilitate the commercial connection of Liverpool and Manchester with the North of England and Scotland.

The Crystal Palace Flower Show, which took place last Saturday, was scarcely so good as usual, there being no entries in some of the classes. There was, however, a very large attendance of visitors.—The Dog Show opened on Tuesday. The entries numbered nearly 1300, including bloodhounds, 35; mastiffs, 62; St. Bernards, 102, &c.

The Metropolitan Board of Works has decided against a proposition, made in respect to the contemplated city railway extensions, that the public bodies should construct the railways, stations, and streets between the Mansion House Station and High-street, Aldgate, and that the railway companies should pay to them an annual rental of £50,000.

The Lady Mayoress held a reception on Tuesday at the Mansion House between three and five o'clock. In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Judges. M. Léon Say, the French Ambassador, Sir W. Harcourt, the Master of the Rolls, and the Solicitor-General were among the speakers. On the 16th inst. the Lord Mayor will give a banquet to the Archbishops and Bishops.

## MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.



COLONEL E. S. BURNABY (N. LEICESTERSHIRE).

Only son of late Edwyn Burnaby, of Baggrave. Born 1830. Educated at Eton. Joined Grenadier Guards 1846; served in Crimea (including Inkerman), 1854-5. Was Brigadier-General of British Italian Legion 1855-7. Employed on Special Service in Syria, 1860-1. Commands Grenadier Guards and City of London District Auxiliary Forces.



MR. FENWICK BISSET (WEST SOMERSET).

Son of the late Ven. Maurice Fenwick Bisset, Archdeacon of Raphoe, born 1825, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, married only child and heiress of late Mr. F. Popham, of Bagborough, Somersetshire. Was formerly in 1st Dragoon Guards. Was High Sheriff in 1872. Is Master of the Exmoor Stag-Hounds.



MR. T. W. MELLOR (GRANTHAM).

Eldest son of Sir John Mellor, Judge of Court of Queen's Bench. Born 1835, educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar 1860, became Q.C. in 1875, Bencher of Inner Temple 1877. Married daughter of Mr. C. Paget, M.P., of Ruddington, Nottinghamshire. Contested Grantham last election.



MR. F. HENDERSON (DUNDEE).

Mr. Frank Henderson was born in 1836, and was educated at the High School of Dundee. His father and others of his family are largely engaged in commercial business as leather merchants in that town. He married, in 1863, a daughter of Mr. David Scroggie, of Beechwood, Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire.



MR. F. W. BUXTON (ANDOVER).

Seventh and youngest son of late Sir Edmund North Buxton, Bart., M.P., of Colne House, Norfolk, and of Catherine, daughter of late Samuel Gurney. Born in 1847, educated at Harrow, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Married Hon. Mary Lawrence, daughter of late Lord Lawrence. Partner in banking firm of Prescott, Grote, and Co.



MR. W. DAVIES (PEMBROKESHIRE).

Born at Haverfordwest, 1821. Was admitted a solicitor in 1849. He contested the county as a Liberal on the death of Sir John Scourfield in 1876, and was defeated. At the late election he again fought for the seat, and won it by a majority of more than 25 per cent over his Conservative opponent.



MR. J. A. CAMPBELL (GLASGOW AND ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES).

Son of late Sir James Campbell, of Stracathro, Brechin, by Janet, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Bannerman, of Manchester, and was born in 1825. Is a magistrate for the counties of Lanarkshire and Forfarshire. Married, in 1854, Ann, daughter of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart.



MR. W. T. MARRIOTT (BRIGHTON).

Son of late Mr. Christopher Marriott, of Manchester. Born 1834, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Called to Bar in 1864, and joined the Home (now South-Eastern) Circuit; obtained silk gown 1877; was elected Bencher of Lincoln's Inn a few months ago. Married daughter of Captain Tennant, R.N., Needwood, Stafford.



ALDERMAN R. N. FOWLER (CITY OF LONDON).

Born 1828; educated University College, London, of which a Fellow; is member of Senate of London University; Alderman of London, Magistrate for City, and for Wiltshire and Middlesex. Is a banker, partner of Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co., Cornhill. Was M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth, 1868 to 1874.

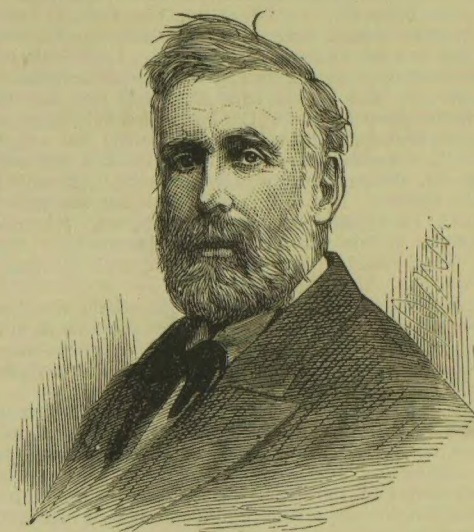
## MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. S. WILLIAMSON (ST. ANDREW'S BURGH).  

Mr. Stephen Williamson, eldest son of the late Mr. Archibald Williamson, of Anstruther, Fifeshire. Born in 1827. One of the firm, Balfour, Williamson, and Co., merchants and shipowners, Liverpool. Married daughter of late Rev. Dr. T. Guthrie, of Edinburgh. Residence at Copley, Neston, Cheshire.

MR. F. A. INDERWICK, Q.C. (RYE).  

Born in 1836, educated at Brighton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Magistrate for Sussex. Called to Bar at Inner Temple 1858, joined Home Circuit, attending the sessions throughout East Kent; got silk gown 1874. Is a Bencher of Inner Temple. Was unsuccessful candidate for Dover in 1874, and for Cirencester in 1869.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN (WESTMEATH).  

Mr. Timothy Daniel Sullivan, born at Dantry, 1827, is editor and proprietor of the *Nation* and *Weekly News* newspapers, and also of *Young Ireland*, an illustrated weekly magazine. He is a printer, publisher, and bookseller in Middle Abbey-street, Dublin. His brother is Mr. A. W. Sullivan, M.P. for Meath.

SIR A. FAIRBAIRN, BART. (WEST RIDING).  

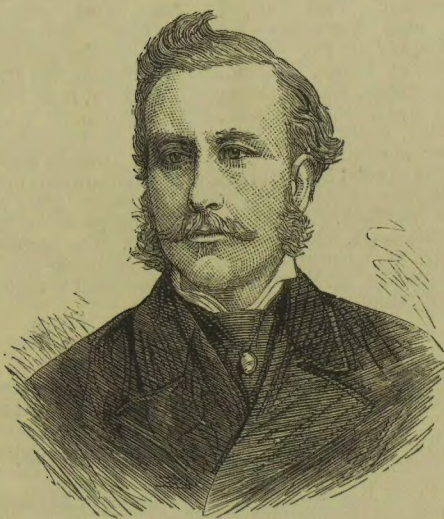
Son of late Sir Peter Fairbairn, Bart. Born 1828; educated at Geneva, Glasgow, and St. Peter's College, Cambridge; called to the Bar 1852. Head of firm, Fairbairn, Kennedy, and Naylor, machinists and ironfounders. Mayor of Leeds, 1866 to 1868; chairman of School Board to 1878. Married daughter of late Sir J. Lambton Loraine.

MR. J. N. RICHARDSON (ARMAGH).  

Son of late Mr. J. G. Richardson, of Moyallan, Downshire. Born 1846; educated at Tottenham. A supporter of interests of tenant farmers of Ireland; in favour of consolidation and extension of Ulster tenant-right, free sale, security of tenure, and Government assisting thrifty tenants to purchase holdings offered for sale.

MR. W. SUMMERS (STALYBRIDGE).  

The second son of late Mr. John Summers, ironmaster, of Ashton-under-Lyne, was born in 1853. Educated at Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Oxford. Received M.A. degree from the London University (gold medallist in classics) 1878. Was called to Bar at Lincoln's Inn. Is a Fellow of the Statistical Society.

MR. R. K. CAUSTON (COLCHESTER).  

A son of late Alderman Sir Joseph Causton, of Eastcheap and Southwark-street, London. Born about 1844. A member of firm, Causton and Sons, stationers, Eastcheap. One of Court of the Skinners' Company. Was unsuccessful candidate for the borough in 1874. Married daughter of Sir Thomas Chambers, Q.C., M.P. for Marylebone.

MR. CYRIL FLOWER (BRECKNOCK).  

Eldest son of late Mr. Philip Flower, of Streatham, Surrey; born 1843, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to Bar 1870, practises as special pleader. Lieutenant in the Buckinghamshire Yeomanry. Married, 1878, Constance, daughter of late Sir Anthony de Rothschild, of Aston Clinton, Tring.

HON. F. W. LAMBTON (SOUTH DURHAM).  

Hon. Frederick William Lambton, second son of late Earl of Durham, by Lady Beatrix Hamilton, daughter of Duke of Abercorn; is twin-brother of present Earl, born in 1855. Has held commission in Coldstream Guards. Married his cousin, granddaughter of late Mr. J. C. Bute, M.P., of Pamflete, Devon, and of Lady Elizabeth Grey.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent in Paris.)

Tuesday, June 1.

There are three great field-days for the French turfmen—the Jockey Club Prize day at Chantilly, the Grand Prix d'Auteuil, and the Grand Prix of Paris. Hitherto the Grand Prix of Paris was alone a great popular race. Last Sunday, for the first time since its foundation by the Steeplechase Society, seven years ago, the Grand Prix d'Auteuil was run on a Sunday, to the great delight of the Parisian shopkeepers, who trooped up in crowds. The attendance, I need not say, was brilliant. The weather, too, was splendid, and the toilets were gorgeous. The race was won by an outsider, Recruit II., mounted by Oxford. Last Saturday this horse was sold for 10,000*fr.* to a bookmaker named Robinson, who "landed" some 500,000*fr.* by his venture. The prize itself is worth 40,000*fr.* Next Sunday the Grand Prix will be run at Longchamps.

A commemorative tablet has been placed on the house No. 15, Rue Meslay, where George Sand, as she tells us in her autobiography, had "l'incident de quitter le sein de sa mère" on 16 Messidor, An. xii. (5 July, 1804). The great novelist's correspondence is to be published in the autumn.

In *Les Misérables* Victor Hugo is describing the frail, tender and mystic Mdle. Baptistine: "She was a pretext for a soul to remain upon the earth." So might the enthusiastic biographer say of the diaphanous Mdle. Sarah Bernhardt.

The fair ladies of the Palais-Royal Theatre are all busy learning English, in view of their approaching visit to London. English teachers are now at a high premium owing to this increased demand, to which must be added the annual demand of *ces dames* of Bréda-street during the few weeks that precede the Grand Prix.

The new programme of the Hippodrome contains a march-past of masks representing the principal artists of the theatres of Paris. Suddenly Sarah Bernhardt breaks the ranks and takes to flight, hotly pursued by Coquelin. At the Hippodrome the fugue ends in a reconciliation. Is it a presage?

The Court of Appeal has affirmed the competency of the French tribunal to judge in the case of Musurus Bey, who ran away with Mdle. d'Imécourt and married her in England. The young lady is now in a convent, and the young Turk is desolate but undaunted.

A proposition will shortly be made to the French Parliament to dispose of the Crown Jewels, or rather the jewels belonging to the State. It is proposed to place the historical jewels in the Louvre, to give the stones of geological interest to the School of Mines, and to sell by auction the rest which have only a commercial value, and to devote the proceeds to the formation of a National Fine-Art Fund. The jewels are valued at 21,000,000*fr.*

Paris keeps up her reputation as the "Cabaret des Rois." This week we have had with us the King of Greece, who is travelling incognito under the title of the Duc de Mistra. Before going home, his Majesty intends to visit England and Denmark. On Saturday he was present at the Princesse de Sagan's masked ball, which appears to have been a very brilliant affair. All Paris has been talking about it for the last three months, and dressmakers and tailors have been sending out invitations to their customers and "the gentlemen of the press" to come and see their sartorial creations. When "the high-nosed" ladies of the noble faubourg do bestir themselves they make the humble democrat feel small. Imagine the Comtesse Aimery de la Rochefoucauld as Minerva, copied exactly from an old picture. How majestic Madame la Comtesse must have been!

The Civil Tribunal has been called upon to decide in a repetition of the famous Rachel will case. Tallandiera, who for too brief a period was the joy of the Gymnase, and who died of consumption at Cannes just two years ago, left two wills of different dates, by one of which she bequeathed her little fortune to her niece and by the other to her three female cousins. As there was not much to be said about the case itself, the lawyers resuscitated the romantic history of la Tallandiera, who was successively a couturière, a grisette, and a "star" at the Gymnase. Her last creation there was Marguerite Gautier in the "Dame aux Camélias," which she played with painful realism, for Death's hand was already upon her.

There was some show last Sunday on the Place de la Bastille and at the Cemetery of Père Lachaise of renewing the projected manifestations in memory of the Commune which fell flat on May 23, owing to the presence of the police and the want of enthusiasm of the crowd. Last Sunday they fell as flat as ever. The Faubourgs seem to have lost the habit of rising. They now go into the country on Sundays instead of talking politics. De Clémenceau's interpellation of the Ministry on the question of the repressive measures exercised on May 23 fell flat also. The deputy was deserted even by his friends, and only secured twenty-eight votes.

A volume of "Pensées, Essais, et Maximes," by the late Ximénès Doudan, whose letters were received with so much delight by the *raffinés* three years ago, has just been published. Doudan says:—"In man the desire of beauty is greater than his knowledge of it; hence come the caprices of fashion."

Last Sunday being the Fête-Dieu, all the churches in France were bedecked with flowers and drapery, and religious processions took place. Gambetta, who was riding in his coupé, was stopped by the procession in front of the Mairie of Ville d'Avray and was obliged to receive the benediction. He did so, as a man should when he knows that the eye of Belleville is upon him.

Contemptible as was Sunday's manifestation on the Place de la Bastille, the radical Municipal Council is trying to make capital out of it in order to get the control of the police. Rochefort has written a violent letter to the Prefect of Police saying that his son received two sabre wounds from a policeman on Sunday, and the democratic papers are all foaming with rage. Rochefort threatened to slap the Prefect's face. M. Koechlen thereupon challenged Rochefort to fight a duel.

Memorial masses for the Prince Imperial have been celebrated at the Churches of Saint Augustin, Saint Philippe du Roule, and Passy to-day.

Coquelin aîné really sent in his resignation as a sociétaire of the Comédie Française. The document is dated May 31, 1880, and will take effect June 1, 1881, provided Coquelin renews his resignation at the end of six months from the present date. Such is the rule of the house. As regards the London engagement, the matter was referred to two arbitrators, M. Denormandie and M. Gambetta, who, as you know, is Coquelin's intimate friend. These gentlemen decided that Coquelin's engagement at the Comédie Française constituted a case of *force majeure*, and that he ought not to go to London. But I learn at the last moment that M. Mayer has arranged with Coquelin to fulfil his London engagement at the Gaiety.

## ITALY.

A *Daily News* telegram states that Queen Margherita ascended Vesuvius on Monday, and was received by Professor

Palmieri at the Observatory. Everywhere the Queen and the Prince of Naples are enthusiastically welcomed.

Signor Farini, the Ministerial candidate, was last week elected President of the Chamber. On Monday the Chamber decided not to separate until the Electoral Reform Bill has been discussed. This proposal was made by Signor Cavallotti, one of the Liberal Dissidents, and Signor Zanardelli, another member of that section, proposed an addition to the motion, to the effect that the President should name a special commission to facilitate the work. Signor Cairoli accepted Signor Zanardelli's proposal, and on a division being taken the motion was adopted by 210 votes to 130.

## GERMANY.

Last Saturday the grand spring review was held on the Tempelhofer Felde, near Berlin. The troops, under the command of Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, numbered about twenty thousand. Shortly before ten o'clock the Emperor, the Crown Prince and Princess, with the rest of the Royal family now present in Berlin, arrived on the ground. The Emperor drove out from town in an open carriage, but on arriving on the field his Majesty quitted the carriage, mounted his horse with a light easy step quite marvellous for his age, and rode at a brisk trot towards the troops, accompanied by a very brilliant staff. The review lasted till nearly one o'clock, and everything went off in a very satisfactory manner. His Majesty returned to town without showing the least sign of fatigue.

On Monday the Emperor reviewed the Potsdam garrison. The Crown Princess, accompanied by her three daughters, drove along the lines in a state carriage-and-four, while his Majesty was surrounded by a brilliant crowd of Princes and foreign officers, the spectacle being but a repetition on a smaller scale of that of Saturday. Prince William, the Emperor's grandson, twice led past the saluting-point the second company of the 1st Foot Guards, to the command of which he was not long ago promoted, his Majesty paying him the compliment of wearing the uniform of his regiment.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by Princess Augusta, the affianced bride of the Crown Prince of Prussia, her mother, sister, and brother, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday evening, and were received at the station by the Crown Prince and Princess. The betrothal was officially announced on Wednesday.

The Emperor William dined on Tuesday with Prince Bismarck at his residence.

The Emperor William has conferred the Order Pour le Mérite, one of the highest distinctions in his gift, upon Professor Nordenskjöld, in recognition of his services in the cause of geographical discovery.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Saturday the debate was resumed on the bill giving the Government discretionary powers in carrying out the May laws. Ultimately the House decided to refer the bill to a committee.

The corvette Freya has been directed to proceed to Hong-Kong, as a reinforcement to the German squadron in Chinese waters.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on Monday evening for a military tour of inspection through Bohemia and Moravia. He arrived at Prague on Tuesday morning, and was received with much cheering. His Majesty remained there until the 8th inst. Thence he will go to the fortresses of Theresienstadt, Josefstadt, and Königgrätz, then by Mährisch-Neisskirchen to Clumetz and Brünn, remaining one or two days in each of these places, and returning to Vienna on the 18th inst. In the autumn he will make a similar military tour in Galicia.

## RUSSIA.

The Queen of Greece arrived at St. Petersburg on Sunday by special train, her journey from Berlin having, it is stated, been hastened in consequence of the grave condition of the Empress.

The sentences on the Nihilist prisoners who were recently tried in St. Petersburg have been commuted. Michaeloff and Sabouroff, who were to have been executed, are now to go to the mines for twenty years; Dr. Weimar is to be imprisoned for ten years in a fortress.

## AMERICA.

The United States Senate on Monday passed a resolution, as recommended by the Foreign Committee, requesting President Hayes to enter into negotiations with France, Spain, Austria, and Italy with a view to the removal of the restrictions at present attending the importation of tobacco into those countries.

The Chicago Republican Convention opened on Wednesday. The *Times* correspondent says that the 756 delegates composing the Convention, reported either by instructions or personal preference, are for Grant, 389; Blaine, 226; Sherman, 80; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 17; Windom, 10.

Mr. Denis Kearney, the labour agitator, who was condemned in March last to six months' imprisonment for using seditious language, has been released by order of the Supreme Court of California.

## CANADA.

Prince Leopold started from Ottawa on Friday last week for Niagara Falls, whence he was to proceed to Chicago, accompanied by Princess Louise. An Ottawa telegram says that Princess Louise and Prince Leopold have abandoned their projected trip to San Francisco.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly was yesterday week opened by the Hon. Theodore Robitaille, the Lieutenant-Governor, who recommended the proposed loan of 4,000,000 *dols.* to the consideration of the House.

## INDIA.

The Marquis of Ripon, the new Viceroy of India, arrived at Bombay on Monday on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship *Ancona*, and landed with the usual ceremonies. His Lordship was loudly cheered by a large native crowd, and a large number of Portuguese Roman Catholics, headed by Dr. Meurin, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bombay, were present. On Tuesday the Marquis replied to the address of the Bombay Corporation. He expressed his desire to contribute to the prosperity of the people of India, and said it would be his most earnest endeavour to bring the Afghan war to an early and honourable conclusion.

Telegrams of Monday's date from Simla state that Cabul remains quiet. Ayoub Khan on May 20 was encamped at Rozabad, outside Herat. A thousand sowars had previously left for the Candahar frontier. Mohammed Jan, it is stated, appears to be collecting a large number of men at Zurmat, and General Ghoolam Haidar has joined the gathering.

Some items of news were on Tuesday telegraphed by the Viceroy to the India Office. General Roberts returned with troops to Cabul on Saturday last, having been relieved by General Ross at Maidan. All was reported quiet in Candahar.

The death is announced of Dr. Aub, rabbi at Berlin, one of the most learned Talmudists of the day.

The execution of the Leibnitz monument at Leipzig has been intrusted to Professor Hänel.

## THE CHURCH.

The little moorland church of Sourton was reopened by the Bishop of Exeter on the 15th ult.

On the 20th ult. the new Church of St. John, Coleford, in the Forest of Dean, was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester.

The new Convocation for the province of Canterbury met for the dispatch of business on Tuesday. The Convocation of York does not assemble until July 6.

On the 26th ult. the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Paul, Ashton-road, Oldham. The church has cost about £6000, and will seat 575 persons.

The arrangements for holding the Church Congress, 1880, under the presidency of the Bishop of Peterborough, at Leicester, from Sept. 28 to Oct. 1, are being proceeded with.

On the 20th ult. the seventeenth festival of the Doncaster and South Yorkshire Choral Union was held at the parish church of Doncaster. This year twenty-nine choirs took part in the service, making a total of 570 voices.

On the 27th ult. the Bishop of Winchester reopened the church of All Saints', Hinton Ampner. The chancel was rebuilt in 1845, and now the nave has been reconstructed on its ancient lines by Mr. Capel Tripp.

The church of Kirkby Malham was reopened on the 15th ult., after restoration by Messrs. Paley and Austin, which has cost about £3600, towards which the patron, Mr. W. Morrison, of Malham Tarn, contributed £1500.

A handsome stained-glass window, consisting of four lights, the gift of two London friends of the Rector, the Rev. S. D. Rees, has been put in the chancel of the ancient parish church of Tolleshunt Knights, Essex. Two windows have been placed in the south aisle of St. Stephen's, Eastwood, near Rotherham, in memory of Mr. Charles Morris and his wife. A handsome stained-glass window, presented by the Freemasons of Cheltenham, has been put up at the east end of the parish church there.

The consecration of Canon Ryle as Bishop of Liverpool is fixed for the 11th inst. In addition to the amount raised for the endowment of the new see, the churchmen of Liverpool have bought a house at a cost of £6250 for the Bishop's residence. A meeting has been held in London to raise a fund to furnish this house and provide for the fees and costs of consecration of Canon Ryle. For this "Ryle Testimonial" a sum of £4000 or £5000 is necessary, and accounts have been opened for this purpose at Messrs. Ransom and Co., Pall-mall, and Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street.

In the parish church of Cwmaman, South Wales, on the 19th ult., upwards of 200 persons, of ages varying from thirteen to eighty-six, were confirmed by the Bishop of St. David's, they having seceded during last year from the Welsh Congregational connection and joined the Church of their forefathers, together with their minister and one of their principal deacons. A suitable church is shortly to be erected from the plans of Mr. E. H. Lingen Barker, for these people at Brynamman, which is the most thickly-populated district in the parish of Cwmaman, and the Incorporated Church Building Society have started the subscription list with a grant of £120.

On the 14th ult. the Archbishop of York reopened the church at Darrington, near Pontefract, which had been restored by Mr. A. W. Blomfield. The building is of very ancient date, and many interesting tombs which had been discovered from time to time have been carefully preserved during the alterations. A window has been placed at the east end of the church, by the Bagsworth Hunt Committee, to the memory of the late Mr. J. H. Barton, who was master for many years. A memorial window has also been placed at the west end of the church by Mrs. Sayles, of Pontefract; and Mrs. Lee, of Grove Hall, has presented an organ in memory of her late husband, Major Lee. The cost of the restoration has been about £2000.

At a special court of the Governors of the Sons of the Clergy Corporation, held on the 22nd ult., Mr. John D. Allcroft, the treasurer of Christ's Hospital, was unanimously elected treasurer, in place of the late Mr. Henry Pownall. At the monthly court of assistants, held immediately afterwards, Mr. Paget Bowman, the Registrar, presented a large number of applications from the widows and single daughters of deceased clergymen, to fill the forty vacancies among the 712 pensioners of the corporation caused by death or resignation during the past year. The applicants comprised ninety widows and eighty daughters, and to most of those who were not elected to pensions the court made temporary grants, amounting to £1150. The court also granted about £350 in aid of the education of clergy children.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its monthly meeting at 7, Whitehall, on the 20th inst.—Archdeacon Harrison in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects:—Building new churches at Denmead, All Saints, in the parish of Hambledon, near Horndean, Hants, £90; South Farnborough, Hants, £180; Greetland, West Vale, St. John, York, £120; and Hedworth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, £140. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Curtain-road, St. James, London, £10; Dallington, St. Michael, near Northampton, £20; Eakring, St. Andrew, near Newark, Notts, £40; Ham, near Sandwich, £25; Laindon, St. Nicholas, near Billericay, Essex, £40; Llangynhafal, St. Cynhafal, near Ruthin, £40; and Swansea, St. Mary, £30. Grants were also made from the Special Mission Buildings Fund towards building mission churches at Aylestone Park, Leicester, £20; Bolton Wood, near Bradford, £20; Eastville, in the parish of Easton St. Mark, Gloucester, £20; and Ludlow, £20. The Society likewise accepted the trust of sums of money as repair funds for churches at Liscard, St. Mary, near Liverpool, and Wardington, near Banbury, Oxon.

## ELECTION ITEMS.

There being no opposition to Sir John Lubbock's return, he was elected on Wednesday as member for the London University.

Mr. A. H. Bellingham, Home-Ruler, was yesterday week elected for Louth without opposition.

Captain Percy B. Bernard, M.P. for Bandon, has accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The first election petition tried was that for Athlone. Judgment was given on Monday that Sir John Ennis had been duly elected.

The petition against the return of the Hon. Sydney Herbert for Wilton has been withdrawn.

The Horsham election petition has been abandoned by the Liberals.

On Tuesday, it was decided not to proceed with the petition presented against Messrs. Pulley and Reid, the Liberal members for Hereford.

The farmers' candidate committee in Herefordshire have resolved to make an allowance to Mr. Duckham, M.P., of £500 per annum, and to appeal to the electors to contribute towards the sum required for this purpose.

## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

## FOURTH NOTICE.

The varied and often more novel interest of the figure-pictures by "outsiders" in this exhibition (to which we have done scant justice) has caused us to defer noticing some works by Academicians and Associates. Our apologies are due in particular to Mr. Frederick Goodall. None the less, however, do we appreciate the example he sets in our school by the frequent elevation of his aims, his mastery of the human figure, and a continued painstaking which many R.A.'s of long standing like himself would do well to emulate. As, however, he has made us more or less familiar with Oriental subjects analogous to those of his five pictures this year, we need not dwell upon them. The most important, "Moving to Fresh Pasture" (224), represents Bedawes mounted characteristically on camels, while the women lead their goats on foot. "Time of the Overflow, Egypt" (334), is an effective group of a woman bearing her child on her shoulder, lifting her haikh as she wades through the rising waters of the Nile. "An Egyptian Pastoral" (402) may speak for itself. "Hannah's Vow" (339), and "Holy Childhood" (512), are two beautiful compositions of mother and child, but such extreme fairness of skin is not what we are habitually taught to associate with the East, though doubtless there are exceptions in this respect, as in Italy. Sir John Gilbert has depicted with untiring vigour, and in his usual rich scheme of colour, the scene from the second part of "King Henry VI.," wherein Warwick discovers to the King the dead body of his murdered uncle, Gloucester (275). The expressions and gestures alike of the King, who—his face blanched with sorrow and apprehension, and holding his hands to his throbbing temples—has started to his feet, of Queen Margaret who retains her seat beside the vacated throne, of Cardinal Beaufort, and of Warwick by the bed-side in the inner chamber, are dramatically conceived and rendered.

Mr. Marcus Stone's sentimental picture "Amour ou Patrie" (282)—the struggle between the conflicting claims of love and patriotism in the breasts of a fair scion of the old French noblesse, let us say, and a young Republican, to whom she is offering to return a bundle of his letters—has a dainty beauty of finish (if inclining a little to artificiality) too rare in these rooms. But, granting that a gentleman is seen to disadvantage under such circumstances, we fear that Mr. Stone's female critics will consider his hero hardly worthy of that splendid belle. The artist has also a very pretty little picture of "Olivia and Primrose" (205). Mr. Burgess sends a neatly and well-painted subject (431)—Spanish, as we infer from the *brasero* behind, though we see nothing else to identify the nationality—showing a Dry-as-dust old pedagogue (such as figured in the Salamanca University picture) poring over a globe, oblivious of the boy-pupil, who, with hair of the flaxen fairness sometimes found in the north of Spain, sits with eyes fixed in vacant reverie, and with a couple of dogs by his side that seem as much bored as their master. Mr. Horsley's "Le Jour des Morts" (329)—a scene in a burial-ground outside a French church, with a girl selling flowers and wreaths of *immortelles*, and another planting a rose on a mother's grave, is somewhat bare of interest, notwithstanding the addition of a kindly-looking curé taking snuff. The painter seems more at home in the seventeenth-century subject, "Leading Strings" (320). Mr. Storey's half-length of a young lady putting on a glove, called "Late for Church" (87), is his best picture, though the drawing of the face requires revision. It is to be hoped he may take warning by his "Daphne" (1046), and never more attempt a classical subject. We had not seen from Mr. Yeames so dull and uninteresting a work as "The Finishing Touch" (39)—a scene in a dressing-room for a private theatrical performance.

Returning to the outsiders, there are a few noteworthy pictures, in which the interest is pretty equally divided between figures and landscape or other surroundings. H. Woods contributes—fruits of a lengthened sojourn in Venice—pictures of "The Ducal Court-yard" (359), with girls drawing water at the time when the two grand bronze puteali are open, of "Street Trading" (357), and "Preparing for a Festa" (141)—capital illustrations of the actual everyday life (for it is nearly always festa) of the city; while their well-balanced artistic excellence afford high promise for the young artist's future career. Thorne Waite carries into oil the good qualities which have distinguished his water colours of late, and with quite equal success in his landscape (999), with women and girls hastening to the hay-field in which men and women are already working heartily—for there is a light rain-cloud in the sky. F. Morgan has painted nothing stronger in execution and colouring (indeed, almost excessively so) than "An Apple Gathering" (621), with children in bright sunlight holding a table-cover open to catch the fruit. Similar merit will be found in Alice Havers' pleasant picture of French "Blanchisseuses" (1465), thumping, rinsing, wringing, and chattering by a stream, with an orchard in full bloom beyond. Tom Lloyd's "Primrose Gatherers" (617), and E. A. Waterlow's "Spring" (607)—likewise a primrose-spangled copse—are hung as pendants, and may be noticed together as other very good examples of forthright painting from nature as near as possible up to the pitch of her vernal brilliancy. That versatile and able workman-like painter, R. Beavis, is represented in a single, large, and effective Oriental picture (1479) of Bedawes encamped in Syria, grouped within and without their tent discussing coffee and nargilehs, a horse, mare and foal, and goats forming part of the composition\* the Bay of Acre and ridge of Carmel being visible across the sandy plain. J. Farquharson's "Babes in the Wood" (980) cleverly expresses the weird grisly horror of a half-blighted wood in wintry leaflessness, darkling towards nightfall. R. W. Macbeth is best represented by his picture (which we omitted to notice) at the Grosvenor Gallery, "Flood in the Fens," a picture full of expressive and generally well-selected incident. But why so much pigment?—figures, animals, landscape, the brimming flood, the sky, are all painted—plastered we were about to say—with nearly equal force. One of the more thorough Scotch pictures this year is Hamilton Macallum's "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" (605); the varied actions by which all the children in the boat maintain their balance while the mischievous elder urchins rock it from side to side are so well observed, and the painting of the sea is so good, that we are insensible to some little technical license.

Among the landscapes with animals a prominent place is due to Otto Weber's large and fine picture of cattle cooling themselves in the water at Livrcmre, Cookham, on a hot day (612). Peter Graham has one of his customary pictures of a drove of Highland cattle—this time struggling towards a burn, with glints of light through the mists on moor and mountain beyond (26), and a landscape, "Eventide" (596), with true sentiment of the gloaming: both fine in colour, and with the usual peculiarity of thin loose sweep and drag of brush. A good deal of painting power of a positive kind is displayed in J. S. Noble's unreasonably large canvas of a stag lying dead in snow under the rock it has leaped, found by two dogs. J. Charlton's spirited "Stag at Bay" (116), in a hollow, with some of the Exmoor Hunt coming down the combe, and his "Full Cry" (277), are the only sporting pictures we remember

here. In S. Carter's "Timber Hauling" (1067) there is a vigorously painted team of horses. The veteran Sidney Cooper has two pictures, one of a ram caught in a thicket, called "Isaac's Sacrifice" (302), the other of navvies clearing for a new railway line (480), which are quite out of his ordinary routine of cattle-piece manufacture; but, while not less hard and mechanical than recent works, they are still colder in colour.

Coming to the landscapes proper, not yet noticed, we find very little possessing the distinction of "style," which gave our early landscape school of Crome, Constable, Bevington, Wilson, and the rest its great reputation in France. The Academy has elected no landscape-painter a full "R.A." since Creswick: hence there can be no academic teaching of landscape in its schools, and no landscape-painter to care for a proper representation of landscape art in its exhibitions. Mr. Hook's speciality is marine, with figures, and Mr. Davis's animal-painting. Mr. Redgrave can scarcely be called a landscape-painter—nor, for the matter of that, a figure-painter either. Mr. Vicat Cole's four pictures this year strike us as being more truthful and genuinely beautiful, more free from what has been considered a common or stereotyped character, than on any former occasion. Change of scene—all the subjects are from up the Thames during the last spell of wet weather—seems to have brought the artist closer to nature; and his execution is at once more careful and charming. With this exordium, we content ourselves by commending to the visitor, without further description, his "Thames Backwater" (15), "Leaves of Wasted Autumn" (310), "On Silver Thames" (393), and "The Mist of the Morning" (1466). Mr. Oakes, on the contrary, is disappointing in "The Reapers' Rest" (451)—an uninteresting corn-field, with a few pollard and other trees of an unnatural green, beside a river equally unfortunate in colour. Among the outsiders, Mr. Leader takes a prominent position with his "Glean in the Storm" (1480), by far the most skilful and effective work we have seen of his. It is an Alpine scene, with a foaming torrent cleaving its way through lichen and moss-covered rocks, fallen pines lying on its farther bank, and plane after plane, peak on peak rising till their snows are lost in the flurry of storm-clouds; while a slant sun-burst irradiates the foreground with almost magical effect. Mr. Parton too closely repeats the "motive," while falling short of the picture purchased last year from the Chantrey Bequest, in his "upright" landscape with slender birches; we prefer No. 124, with its beauty of execution and sense of the graceful, in the composition of "Woods and Waters." Mr. Aumonier, though, like all these artists' works, not passing the bounds of realism, has also a refined feeling for nature's gentler and lovelier aspects, as in his "Nook in Nature's Garden" (460), with its knee-deep wealth of flowers, and that pleasant view of Oxford (223), looking across the Isis, with undergraduates practising in their outriggers, and over the meadows beyond; though less of a panorama and more of a picture would have been better. C. E. Johnson's "Woodland Stream" (472) is a large and able work, but, especially in its distance, hardly equal to last year's picture. Frank Walton's "Down by the River" (529), with its deep tangle of weeds and chance-sown grain in the rank yellow of late autumn, is well and carefully done, but monotonous in colour and hardly of interest proportionate to its size. A highly meritorious little picture is that of the "Campo del Oro, Corsica" (234), by J. L. Pickering, a young artist of great promise, whom we regret not to find more fully represented this year. An upright landscape of spindly birch saplings, in the hollow of a winding road, at the fall of the leaf (449), by H. Bolton Jones, a name new to us, is also promising; if a little chalky in tone it is very nice in feeling and delicate in execution.

In the section of marine a hit is made by W. J. Shaw, a previously little-known artist, in "The Ebb Tide on the Bar" (613), especially with those who admire the analogous work of John Brett. There is a good deal of close observation in this piece though limited in effect. With the returning tide the shortened waves chafe over the shallow bottom, falling into puny white-crested breakers, rocking meshes of foam in their troughs. The peculiar tone of the sea, rendered slightly opaque from the sand of the "bar" or its refraction, is very happily caught. And the mottled, broken sky harmonizes well with the fretful sea. But the execution has a certain precise regularity (as in Mr. Brett's pictures) which by its very exactitude and mechanical certainty begs instant belief in its truth to nature, and so becomes illusive to the consenting eye, until, on reflection and comparison of remembered impressions, we find the representation is not quite so absolutely faithful as it seems, that it is only the partial truth, even if there is nothing that ought not to be there. We do not experience this reaction from anything like a claim to absolute accuracy in a picture when the handling is looser and more suggestive, as in H. Moore's "The Beached Margent of the Sea" (973), where, before a change of wind, the waves tumble in and the lowering cumuli drive along, dragging in their skirts the fast-forming sea mists that obscure the horizon; the whole suffused with an angry coppery flush from the declining sun. O. Napier Henry's two marines, "With Wind and Tide" (955) and "Home Again" (273), are unquestionably strong able works, but the material positive point is becoming too prominent in the impression conveyed, and in the former the artist himself seems to have felt the excessive greenness of the sea (to which we adverted in noticing his picture at the Grosvenor), for he has had the gold of the frame tinged with green. W. L. Wyllie has a subject from the Thames, "Coming up on the Flood" (1459), showing the wealth of artistic material in the river; and J. O'Connor furnishes another striking illustration of the pictorial capabilities of that great artery of the world in his "Sunrise from Waterloo Bridge" (118). There are other meritorious works in these departments, which it must suffice to name, such as E. H. Fahey's "I'm Going a Milking" (50); "The Festival of the Cherry-Blossom, Japan" (78), by Frank Dillon; H. Goodman's view across the close of Canterbury Cathedral, with choristers going in procession into the church, called "An Autumn Chorale" (121); "Moorland, near Barmouth" (452), by A. Hartland; "King Arthur's Castle, Tintagel" (535), by G. Munger; "Near Ryde: Osborne in the Distance" (615), by Stuart Lloyd; L. S. Graham Clarke's "View of Tangier, Morocco" (226); G. Chester's large and vigorous "Land of Brown Heath and Shaggy Wood" (491); Harry Johnson's graceful and sweet "Under the Vines—Lugano" (492); C. E. Holloway's "Chiswick Old Mall" (1052)—but why this enormous canvas for so simple a subject? W. Linnell's "Tramping Harvesters" (984)—unusually heavy and mannered in colour and execution, and the more regrettable that it is so because it is the only example bearing the respected family name; several sea-pieces and landscapes by Allan and Bryan Hook—at present too closely imitative of their father's works; two prize works of the last Turner medal students' competition—No. 17, the first prize, by H. Gibbs, and 342, the second prize, by F. Miles; and contributions by F. H. Snell, R. Crawford, A. Goodwin, F. M. Trappes, A. R. Quinton, J. Campbell Noble, T. J. Watson, V. Ormsby, A. de Breanski, H. W. Mesdag, J. Sim, J. Clayton Adams, and Leslie Thompson.

## THE HORSE SHOW.

The seventeenth annual Horse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, was opened on Saturday morning. There were 393 entries, divided into fifteen classes—namely, hunters (weight-carriers), hunters, without condition as to weight, hunters (four years old), hunters not exceeding 15.2 hands high, riding horses, cover hacks and roadsters, weight-carriers not exceeding 15.2 hands high, park hacks, and ladies' horses, with the same limitation as to height; harness horses, 15.2 hands high; harness horses, not exceeding 14.3 hands in height; park cobs (high steppers), the same height; ponies, not exceeding 13.3 hands high; and stallions (roadsters—trotters), four years old and upwards. The other classes, denominated "extra," were for Arabs, phaeton horses, and ponies in pairs. Double entries reduced the nominations to about 350, of which 113 were in the four classes for hunters. The first class, for weight-carriers, was well filled; the second, for hunters, without condition as to weight, was the largest; while the four-year-old and light hunters had not nearly so many representatives. The trotting stallions were twice as numerous as at the show of last year, and among the single-harness horses was the American trotter which had caused much excitement by his performances at Newmarket. In the opinion of competent judges, the show generally was equal to, if not above, the average. Among the 195 exhibitors were the Prince of Wales, who entered his bay, Sir Jarge, among the park hacks, and the Princess of Wales, who exhibited her bay, Marguerite, in the same class.

In most of the classes there were three prizes to be gained, these varying in value from £5 to £60, and in addition there were special prizes to be awarded for leaping and general excellence. The judges this year were Viscount Cole, M.P., Viscount Castlereagh, M.P., and Sir George Wombwell, Bart., for hunters; Lord Avcland, Lord Algernon Lennox, and the Hon. Beilby Lawley, M.P., for hacks and harness horses; and Colonel Lyttelton Annesley for Arabs. The first award was in Class 1, for hunters (weight-carriers), the first prize of £60 being awarded to the Duke of Hamilton for his Gentleman—a handsome brown six years old, and 16 hands 2½ inches in height. Class 2, for hunters, without condition as to weight, for which the prizes were £60, £25, and £15, was next judged, and was far more numerous, there being forty-one entries, of which nineteen were reserved for a further test. These were gradually reduced to three, which were ridden and cantered by Lord Cole and Lord Castlereagh. The first prize was awarded to Mr. T. Harvey D. Bayley for his magnificent black stallion Black Jack; the second prize was taken by Mr. T. Cattle's Cigarette, bay; and the third prize was awarded to Mr. J. M. K. Elliott's bay Holyhead, several other horses meriting commendation. The four first-prize horses in the hunter classes were brought together for final competition for the £50 Silver Cup and Agricultural Hall Medal for the champion horse of the show. In the result the judges awarded the prize to the Duke of Hamilton's horse Gentleman. In Class 6, for park hacks and ladies' horses, the Prince and Princess of Wales were competitors, and the Prince's took the third prize, the first being taken by the Hon. H. C. Lowther, for his chestnut Mohican, and the second by Lord Algernon Lennox, for his dark bay Rivulet. In Class 13, for Arabs, the first prize, consisting of a piece of plate, was awarded to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, for his dark bay Arabian stallion Pharaoh, whilst his other horse, Kars, and Mr. James Long's Niger, were also commended. The animals represented in our illustrations are, this prize Arabian horse of Mr. Blunt's; the Prince of Wales's Sir Jarge; also, the bay roan mare Lizzie Kendall (from Kentucky), driven in an American buggy, for which Mr. W. H. Wilson won a third prize in the class of small trotting horses in single harness; and the prize pony of Mr. T. W. Blyth. The show was visited by their Royal Highnesses, and by many persons of rank and fashion, as well as by large numbers of other people. The parade of prize horses, and the leaping practice, attracted a great company of spectators. There was a good attendance day after day this week.

## NEW BUILDINGS, TEMPLE GARDENS.

The handsome and highly decorated palatial frontage of these buildings is one of the most recent architectural additions to the Thames Embankment. Its exterior, indeed, was nearly finished about this time last year, and now the internal apartments are fully occupied as barristers' chambers, to which access may be gained from Temple Bar through Middle Temple-lane; while the arched passage in the centre of the new buildings forms a communication from the bottom of that lane, crossing a piece of garden, to the Thames Embankment. In Middle Temple-lane, as most of our London readers know, the houses on the eastern side, called Harcourt-buildings, are part of the Inner Temple, while those on the western side, Plowden-buildings, appertain to the Middle Temple. It was resolved by the two Inns of Court, each desiring an improvement of its own property, to construct additional buildings on the new garden-ground towards the Thames Embankment. These were at first intended to form separate blocks, with a continuation of Middle Temple-lane to be opened between them. The late Mr. Edward M. Barry, R.A., was consulted by the Benchers of the Inner Temple in this matter, and Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn is architect to the Middle Temple. It was determined, by the advice of Mr. Barry, to abandon the idea of two blocks of buildings, and to substitute one block appropriated between the two societies. It was afterwards agreed to leave the design and details of the exterior entirely to Mr. Barry, while each architect should be responsible to his own employers for the internal arrangements of their respective portions. The view which we publish shows the building as now completed. The central archway is surmounted by a carved balcony, flanked by niches, in which are statues of Justice and Learning, by Mr. W. Calder Marshall, R.A. Beneath the archway appear the armorial bearings of the treasurers of the two societies who have held office during the erection of the new buildings. The dormer windows, which constitute an important feature in the façade, display among their ornaments the flying horse and the lamb, the well-known insignia of the two societies; and in the centre are their shields, with labels bearing the names of Harcourt and Plowden buildings. The roofs are covered with green slate, and surmounted by an ornamental cresting of lead; the chimneys rise boldly above the line of roof. The elevations are of Portland stone. The carving has been executed by Messrs. Mabey, of Westminster. Mr. G. W. Booth, of London and Gosport, was the contractor and Mr. Goodchild was the clerk of works.

The Oil and Water-Colour Sketches kindly given by the members of the Langham Sketching Club for the benefit of the widow and children of the late A. Sheldon Williams will be on view at 316, 317, Oxford-street, on and after Monday, June 7. A few of the best works left by the deceased artist will also be on view.



1. Mr. T. W. Blyth's Pony, Toby. 2. Mr. W. H. Wilson's Lizzie Kendall. 3. Prince of Wales's Sir Jarge. 4. Mr. W. S. Blunt's Arab, Pharaoh.

THE HORSE SHOW.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



NEW BUILDINGS, TEMPLE GARDENS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

## PEOPLE I HAVE MET.

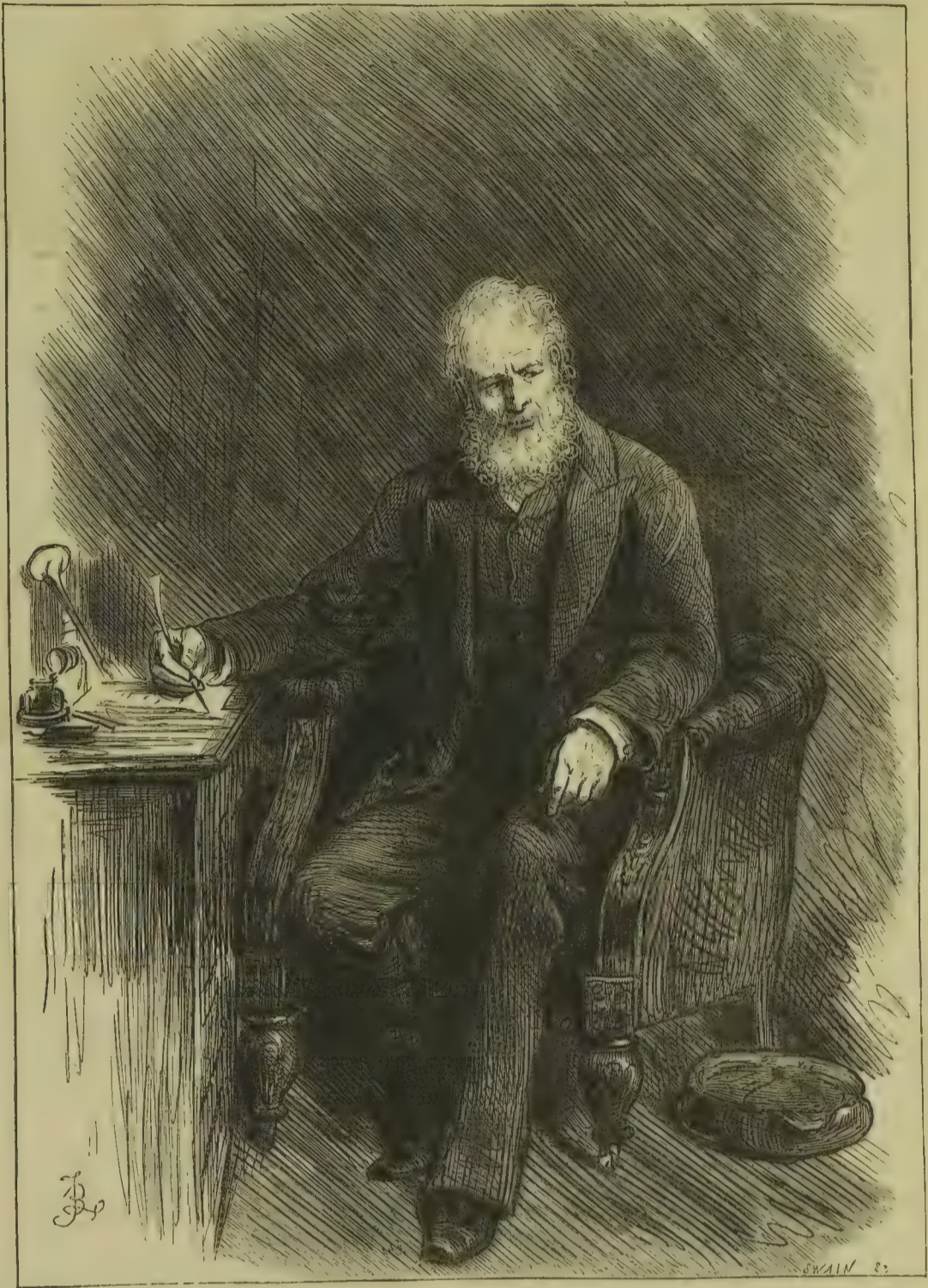
BY THE AUTHOR OF "THAT ARTFUL VICAR."

## No. VII.—THE DOCTOR.

Dr. Godwin, member of the college of surgeons of Edinburgh, and a physician, is a gentleman of pleasant aspect, some sixty years old or thereabouts. His upright figure seems built for hard wear and activity; his square shoulders and muscular limbs give proof of great physical strength. The calm expression of his face, his clear, blue eyes, and healthy complexion announce nerves of rare steadiness and habits of moderation in all things. His hair and beard, both somewhat thin, are white as snow; but his step is as elastic as that of a man in the prime of life; and his temper is so sunny that age seems to have come upon him merely as a genial autumn day, when all the finest fruits of the year are still ungathered.

No man who fuddled himself with stimulants, or who narcotised his energies with tobacco, or who was self-indulgent in any sort of manner, could get through a tithe of Dr. Godwin's everyday work, for it is that of a London physician in very large practice, who honestly does his duty by every patient he attends. From six o'clock on summer mornings, and from seven in winter till nine, his house is thronged with the poor, who get advice for nothing, and generally the means of carrying it into effect. Dr. Godwin's mornings are very expensive; but he says this is his way of praying; and, indeed, "Laborare est orare" is an ancient device of the wise and good, who do not go to worship empty-handed. At nine come his regular patients, and they keep on coming till two. They are mostly important people, and find it vexatious to be kept waiting. High ladies and irritable gentlemen of fortune make impetuous rushes into the passage, and waylay the Doctor's servant with corrupt offers to purchase precedence; but it is of no use. Donald—a solid silent man, who has been long in his place—is not to be wheedled or bought. The peer and the poulterer, the Dowager Duchess of Knockin thunder, and meek little Mrs. Twoshoes who comes with a ring at the area bell, have all to bide their turn. Donald writes their names on a slate with uncompromising pothooks, and shows them into the Doctor's study one after the other as long as the business can be managed; for at two o'clock his master has to escape by the back door, where his carriage is waiting to take him on his daily rounds to the bedsides of those who cannot come to him.

He has fast horses harnessed to his plain brougham, and a steady coachman with a quick eye and a practised hand to drive them, or they could never cover the distances they traverse between two and five in the afternoon, when Dr. Godwin must attend to the correspondence which comes to him from all parts of the world, and supply the requirements of patients who have submitted their cases to him by letter. His secretary has all matter-of-course answers ready for his signature; but there are many which he must write himself, and which require deep thought, for human life and happiness often depend upon his reply. From six to eight in the evening is the time he fixes, when possible, for consultations to which he is called in by other physicians, and professional etiquette, as well as courtesy, obliges him to keep each of these appointments punctually to the minute. At nine Dr. Godwin pays his evening visits to patients in imminent danger, and when he returns home he commonly finds a telegram calling him irresistibly to some



DR. GODWIN.



"My Lord was jabbering over a pistol when the Doctor arrived, and the great glass over the mantelpiece in the state drawing-room in Belgrave-square was freshly shattered."

great case in the country, so that he passes many of his nights on railways, travelling by special train if needs must; and the flashing lamps of his carriage, the quick trot of his compact thoroughbred horses, are known to all the night-porters on every line out of London. A little soup, a cup of cocoa, a piece of bread, taken when occasion offers, serve to sustain life. He sleeps as he can.

The Doctor sees and hears many things within the twenty-four hours, for his patients all seem instinctively to love and trust him. Lady Minnikin firmly believes that she could not exist a week unless she saw the Doctor every day; and the most agreeable of his visits is, perhaps, that which he pays to her house, for she is very amusing and has nothing whatever the matter with her. Doctor Godwin has only to "exhibit" a placebo of scientific gossip, and she is cured till the morrow. No man can talk more agreeably than he does, or he would never have risen so high in his art. The conversation of physicians is the most amusing of all talk, for their experience is the most varied. It is the most interesting, for it is always personal to the patient. He tells Lady Minnikin and Lady Minnikin, who is also a patient of his living in the same square, a variety of new and interesting things, and he never mentions to Lady Minnikin what he has already revealed to Lady Minnikin, or vice versa, lest they should compare notes and declare his discourse to be but vanity. Thus both have the advantage of being fully primed after his visit, and can enter the lists of confabulation armed cap-à-pie, without danger of being assaulted by their own weapons, which is a dismal thing in conversation. What Lady Minnikin has told to Lady Minnikin under these circumstances can only be conceived of by those who have the privilege of hearing Lady Minnikin's narratives in the presence of Lady Minnikin; and they both lay claims to exclusive information "from the very highest quarters, my dear," on the strength of the Doctor's delightful chat. Yet, what a guard he must keep upon his tongue! He knows things that would make Lady Minnikin jump out of her wits, and Lady Minnikin out of her wig.

Dr. Godwin is, above all, a man of broad sympathies and a large heart, or his practice would never have become so extensive. Sir Hauton Knightly called him in when his wife was brought home by the police, after having been lost for eighteen hours. It was a case of dipsomania, which had to be hushed up; and the world never heard of it afterwards till Sir Hauton died, and the poor lady was left to her own sad devices. The grand old Countess of Glamour, who came of a race of statesmen and heroes, sent for him when her eldest son first went wrong after his famous speech on the malt tax, which was so full of figures. My Lord was gibbering over a pistol when the Doctor arrived; and the great glass above the mantel-piece in the state drawing-room at Belgrave-square was freshly shattered. The fragments still glittered on the rich carpet of velvet pile. The noble Lord had to be removed in safe custody to one of his estates in Scotland, and there are marks on the Countess's throat where he tried to strangle her. She wears a black band, which sustains a mourning enamelled heart surrounded with diamonds, to hide the scar. My Lord is still under the Doctor's treatment. The world is told he travels. Obscure diseases of the brain are the saddest of all the Doctor's cases.

Then people come to him haggard with despair in delicate marriage difficulties, afraid to propagate hereditary insanity or disease. He is called to decide cases of cruel doubt and suffering for men and women half distraught by the magnitude and hopelessness of their misery. He has to settle strange dilemmas and nice scruples of conscience. Now he must tell a father that his only son, on whom many hopes and interests are centred, is smitten with an incurable malady. Now a mother with a tortured mind must relate to him the grievous story of her daughter's ruin and its consequences, that he may give her aid and counsel. Once he had to tell a dying man that his wife had been killed by an accident while hastening from their country house to nurse him, there being a question of guardianship which had to be hurriedly reconsidered for the orphan children's sake.

The saddest of the maladies which claim his skill are mental. For the rest, he himself will own most readily that all the cunning of the physician's hand is often vain. Medicine is still in many respects an experimental science. Few specifics are known, and even those cannot be implicitly relied on in all cases. Air, rest, and diet, with judicious exercise, are the great restorers; drugs more often poison than they cure. So the Doctor has come to have about him a winning kind of imperiousness, knowing that it is most essential he should command his patients' minds. Perhaps, though his manners are so perfectly courteous, he has but little inner reverence for earthly grandeur. Pride, strength, power, fame, are but small things in the sight of one who has seen them as he has seen them. Caesar has to put out his tongue with complete docility, if he has a headache. Hercules becomes weak as a child after a few days' fever. All the renown and authority in the world will not heal so small a thing as a wart upon a King's nose. He has observed the pomp and glory of the world without their externals; Princes and governors who were poor feeble creatures, reigning beauties who had to pay full tribute to their mortality. A Premier with no more than a cold in the head is sometimes peevish and unreasonable; a conqueror with an indigestion is in much the same plight as a cobbler. Then, again, he has noted that persons who have led notoriously evil lives met death without terror, and thought that perhaps none of us can do very much harm in the world, if any. The evil which the wicked man works with one hand the good man repairs with another.

He has patients of whom he is, and can be, the only friend on earth; men and women who have dreadful secrets in their lives. He knows the harassing doubts which torment them, and how Augustus trembles for his reason—Lucrèce for her honour. The owners of a hundred manors are a kleptomaniac. He tells the physician, and him only, and even to him with an abashed and humbled face, how the mysterious instinct of crime seizes him with irresistible power, sometimes in the darkness, sometimes in the light of day, giving him no peace until he has yielded to it; and as he speaks he wipes the clammy perspiration from his brow, asking the help of science to conjure the evil spirit which possesses him; knowing that there alone under Heaven can help be found for his affliction. An Archbishop confides to his ear alone how he starts wildly in his sleep, aghast with the first promptings of homicide; such hideous nightmares has the fancy overwrought by toil or vigil, and by the fearful visit of men's sins unto the third and fourth generation of the wicked. And one has sudden fits which cast him into fire and water headlong, and one has a thorn in the flesh past praying for; a third is a leper, a fourth has that from which his dearest turn away pallid and sickening with horror. There are weird tragedies and sorrowful dramas—unnatural births, most startling deaths—in this commonplace world of ours, and most of those concerned in them seek such solace as is to be had from the Doctor. Wives and children, Love and Greed, come to him for the momentous secret of the sick chamber; and Love is white as ashes, most wistful, most pitiful, with faltering speech and quivering lips; while Greed is hungry eyed, even when soft of tongue. He has to tell the miser that his hoards are now as nothing to him;

and to bid the egotist, full of the lusts of the flesh and the pride of life, to prepare within a few hours for eternity. No calling has duties so solemn, or such cares as that of "the beloved Physician."

## MUSIC.

### ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Two new appearances were made here last week. On the Friday "Les Huguenots" was given, and introduced Madame Verni as Valentina, and M. Devilliers as Raoul. Both artists were successful, the lady particularly so. Madame Verni has the advantages of a handsome person and good stage action, combined with those of a powerful soprano voice and much dramatic feeling. She was very successful in her share of Valentina's duet with Marcello in the "Pré aux clercs," and still more so in that with Raoul at the end of the third act, with which the opera now generally closes. Her reception was highly favourable throughout; and she promises to be a valuable acquisition to our Italian opera stage. M. Devilliers sang with much effect in the duet septet, and still more in the great duet with Valentina, already referred to. His intonation is generally true; and he declaims music of the passionate order with much artistic feeling. The excellent performance of Signor De Reszke as San Bris was an important feature in the performance of the opera, the cast of which was otherwise as before.

"Dinorah" was given on Thursday week—for the first time this season—with the brilliant singing of Madame Patti in the title-character. As Hoel, M. Lassalle maintained the high position he had already obtained here, his acting and singing having been of special excellence. M. Engel, as Corentino, improved on the impression made in his previous performances of other characters. The cast was otherwise a familiar one.

"I Puritani" was the opera on Saturday, and included, as heretofore, the fine performance of Madame Albani as Elvira. Signor Vianesi conducted on each of the nights referred to.

Repetitions were announced for this week until this (Saturday) evening, when "Lucia di Lammermoor" is to be given, with the début of Madame Sembrich as Lucia.

The second Floral Hall concert of the season took place last Saturday, when Madame Patti contributed to a programme that included the co-operation of most of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera.

A grand operatic concert, supported by the orchestra (augmented) and eminent vocalists of this establishment, is to be given this (Saturday) afternoon at the Royal Albert Hall.

### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The promised performance of "Lohengrin"—postponed for a week, as already recorded—took place on Saturday evening, conducted by Herr Hans Richter, whose beneficial influence then, and at previous rehearsals, was agreeably evidenced in the correction of errors that had previously been disregarded, and in the restoration of some music that had before been omitted, a notable instance of this having been the important soliloquy for Ortruda in the second act. As on previous occasions, the Elsa of Madame Christine Nilsson was distinguished throughout by rare charm and grace, both in its dramatic and its vocal rendering; the Ortruda of Mlle. Tremelli having been again a performance of special merit. The cast was otherwise also mostly as before, having included M. Candidus as Lohengrin, Signor Galassi as Telramondo, and Herr Behrens as the King. Signor Monti, as the Herald, appeared to be only partially acquainted with his music, in the repetition of which he will doubtless be more efficient. The chorus-singing exhibited improvement, and the orchestral performance was especially good. Herr Richter received a warm welcome on entering the orchestra.

On Monday, a new tenor, Signor Benfratelli, made his first appearance as Manrico in "Il Trovatore," and obtained a fair amount of success, especially in his delivery of the declamatory solo, "Di quella pira," which was especially applauded. As on former occasions, the cast included Madame Marie Roze as Leonora, Mlle. Tremelli as Azucena, and Signor Galassi as the Count di Luna.

"Don Giovanni" was given on Tuesday with a strong cast—in most respects similar to that of former occasions. The Donna Anna of Madame Marie Roze, Donna Elvira of Madame Christine Nilsson, and Zerlina of Mlle. Minnie Hauk, were, as before, special features. Signor Lazzarini—whose recent début (in "La Sonnambula") we have already recorded—was again favourably received as Don Ottavio. Signor Del Puente's performance as Don Giovanni was as artistic as hitherto; and the cast included Herr Behrens as Leporello, Mr. Snazelle as Masetto, and Signor Monti as Il Commendatore. Signor Arditi conducted on the two occasions last referred to.

On Thursday Mlle. Lehmann was to make her first appearance in England as Violetta in "La Traviata," and for this (Saturday) evening "Fidelio" was announced, with the début of Madame Eleonora Robinson as Leonora.

The fourth of the Richter concerts took place on Thursday week, when Beethoven's fourth symphony (in B flat), Schubert's No. 9 (in C), Wagner's "Faust" overture, and a characteristic "Slavische Rhapsodie" by Dvorak were admirably played by the fine orchestra, conducted by Herr Richter. The programme was completed by Beethoven's fourth pianoforte concerto (in G), rendered by Mr. Charles Hallé with his well-known excellence. The fifth concert was given on Monday last. The instrumental music consisted of Beethoven's Symphony in C minor, that by Haydn in D (No. 7 of the "Salomon" set), Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," and a rather dry Concerto for the Violoncello by Volkmann, skilfully played by Herr S. Bürger. Vocal pieces were contributed by M. Candidus and Miss L. Bailey. The sixth concert was announced for Thursday evening.

The Highbury Philharmonic Society gave the last concert of the season on Monday evening, when a new cantata, entitled "Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni," was produced. It is the work of Dr. Bridge, conductor of the society, for which it was expressly composed. The text has been supplied by Miss G. E. Troutbeck, and the music consists of a series of choral pieces; and solos for Boadicea (soprano), a Messenger (contralto), a Centurion (tenor), and a Druid (bass). The principal vocalists were—Miss A. Marriott, Mrs. B. McKay, Mr. Maas, and Mr. Hilton. The cantata—which was conducted by the composer—was very favourably received throughout.

At the second of Mr. Ganz's orchestral concerts, last Saturday afternoon, the programme opened with a very effective fantasia by Herr Johann Svendsen, entitled "Romeo and Juliet," in which there is some pleasing and effective writing, very skilfully scored for the orchestra. An Introduction and Rondo for the Pianoforte (with orchestral accompaniments), by Mons. J. B. Godard, was also a novelty here. It is bright and piquant in style, and served to display the brilliant execution of that excellent pianist Madame

Montigny-Rémaury, who also made a great impression by her fine rendering of Weber's "Concertstück." Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony. Raff's orchestral rhapsody, "Sunset," and Hérold's overture to "Zampa" completed the instrumental programme. Vocal solos were contributed by Madame Mary Cummings, in lieu of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was indisposed.

The Scottish Choral Society gave its last concert of the season on Saturday evening, when the programme included a selection of choruses and part-songs.

M. Saint-Saëns, the eminent pianist, and M. Musin, the skilful violinist, gave, jointly, a matinée at the Steinway Hall on Tuesday, when their programme comprised a varied selection of vocal and instrumental music.

Mr. Oberthür, the eminent harpist, gave his annual morning concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, when, in addition to a miscellaneous selection, "The Pilgrim Queen"—a new cantata for ladies' voices, composed by Mr. Oberthür—was included in the programme.

The recital of that well-known professor of the pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith, took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

The twenty-fifth and last season of the performances of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir is now completed, so far as the subscription concerts are concerned, the last having taken place on Wednesday evening. The programme consisted of English music—madrigals, glees, songs, and part-songs. Two extra concerts are to be given before the end of the season.

A concert, in aid of the St. George's Mission Home, Cape Town, was announced to take place at Grosvenor House yesterday (Friday).

Among the miscellaneous concerts of the week have been those of Madame Puzzi, M. Henri Loge, Mr. G. W. Hammond, Madame Mary Cummings, and Mr. Max Klein—Miss Melville's first matinée (at Queen Anne's Mansion) being announced for to-day (Saturday).

The third of Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert's interesting chamber concerts takes place, at the Royal Academy of Music, this (Saturday) evening, when the programme will include Schubert's string quartet in G (op. 161), and Beethoven's (posthumous) in B flat (op. 130).

Mr. Kuhe's annual morning concert is announced to take place at the Albert Hall on June 12.

## THEATRES.

The company of the Imperial, lately attractingsuch much deserved attention for their performances of Shakspeare's "As You Like It," have left for a season the stage of that theatre, and appeared on Monday at Drury Lane, where Miss Litton made a successful appearance as Rosalind for the hundredth time. The audience were liberal in their applause, which was fairly distributed amongst the troupe that accompanied the fair heroine, Mr. Hermann Vezin, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Kyrle Bellew, and Mr. Lionel Brough had their due share. We hasten to congratulate the manager of our national theatre on the return of Shakspeare to its boards.

A new three-act comedy by Mr. Vincent Ambrose was produced at the Imperial on Tuesday afternoon, entitled "A Professional Beauty." At present the performance must be looked upon as merely tentative, but it contains a promise of future excellence which experience may enable the writer to realise.

The successful revival of "The Bells" on Saturday at the Lyceum may be regarded as an encouraging incident; at any rate, it has been determined that the performance shall be repeated on future Saturdays. The character of the Burgo-master presents, in Mr. Irving's hands, not only a fine moral lesson, but a psychological study of high value. We learn from it something of the mysterious workings of the human conscience, very intelligently interpreted by a painstaking and competent actor. From the course of the story we learn something more—the harmony existing between the moral and material worlds, and how in the latter a wonderful series of events is continually evolved, answering to the oracular intuitions of the criminal mind, and leading to ultimate retribution for individual misconduct. This clever drama has consequently acquired immense popularity, and, doubtless, been productive of great good.

It was with much regret that we thought we should have to report ill news of the deservedly popular theatre, the Vaudeville, on Saturday, when a new and original three-act comedy, by Mr. James Albery, was produced, oddly entitled "Jacks and Jills." Mr. Albery has certainly shown occasionally in previous works a tendency to take peculiar views of life, and a vein of wit rather capricious in its order than popular in its application. There is, indeed, an idiosyncrasy in Mr. Albery's mind which sets him apart as a man of singular genius with views of his own, not always commanding general sympathy. He is a minute metaphysician, and sometimes distinguishes his characters by ideal variations not readily understood by a promiscuous audience, and failing to interest by reason of nice distinctions intelligible enough to the author, but puzzling and disappointing to his patrons. Mr. Albery's new drama, perhaps, suffered from the prevalence of qualities showing the distinctive characteristics of the writer rather than reflecting the popular expectations that were charged with the task of pronouncing a verdict on its merits. "Jacks and Jills" is a curiously original kind of piece that asserts an independence of plot, or construction, or situation, and claims to be a product of mere whim, supposed to be acceptable because the whim of a man of genius. Against this assumption the audience on Saturday must be understood to have protested. They listened to the first act with exemplary patience, but, on the whole, not with satisfaction. The second act, both in dialogue and action, wandered so far from popular lines of thought, that an adverse demonstration was inevitable. Nevertheless, on the fall of the curtain the audience summoned actors and author before them, as if to show that they were not animated by any ill-feeling. Mr. Albery thought otherwise, and addressed the house with some acerbity, ascribing the manifest opposition to an organised conspiracy. No doubt, in this Mr. Albery committed an indiscretion, very excusable, however, manifestly due as it was to the nervousness and excitement inseparable from such an occasion. Having been present on the second representation, in order to test the validity of the first night's verdict, which, we confess, we had some reason to doubt, we are enabled to record that it was on Monday altogether reversed, and that every point made in the dialogue of the play was thoroughly appreciated. The house was calm and attentive, and followed the story with apparent facility. That it was otherwise on the first night may be explained by the fact that the action of the new drama grows out of the characters, and is perhaps not sufficiently interpreted by verbal narrative. It is to the characters, accordingly, that critical attention should be directed. They are distinctly enough traced and skilfully contrasted. Among them stand out the honest manufacturer, John Bunbury, admirably impersonated by Mr. Henry Howo; the wily Major McGullup, by Mr. W. H. Vernon (specially engaged); the

legal-minded solicitor, Mr. Kennicote, by Mr. John Maclean; the sentimental butler, Pawley, by Mr. Thomas Thorne; and Mr. Bunbury's two unsuspecting and unworldly clerks, Samuel Irwin and Edward Irwin, by Mr. W. Herbert and Mr. David James. The plot, such as it is, turns on an error of the two young men, their joint letter being received by Miss Cecilia McGullup instead of Miss Cecilia Bunbury, and who are thus consequently understood to propose not for Bunbury's daughter but their aunts. The comic vein of this slender intrigue is perhaps rather too subtle for a miscellaneous audience, and requires overmuch critical attention.

The French season at the Gaiety progresses in its prearranged order. The success of Madame Bernhardt in the part of Adrienne Lecouvreur has been converted into a positive triumph. "Les Enfants d'Edouard," by Casimir de Lavigne, has been since performed; but in Edouard V. the actress found a less genial character. Besides, the play altogether is scarcely calculated to interest the audience to any remarkable extent. Yet the performance was conspicuous for the merit of the actress in a part requiring the utmost delicacy of treatment; and the entire representation was acted with much care and attention, and illustrated with appropriate costumes and some excellent scenery. On Monday this distinguished lady appeared as Frou-Frou, and was called before the curtain three times. A special article on the French Plays at this theatre is unavoidably deferred.

Miss Stringfield, the pupil of Miss Glyn, whose incipient talent we have already noticed, gave a reading on Tuesday from "Romeo and Juliet," at the Dilettante Society, Argyll-street, Regent-circus, with considerable success.

Mrs. Fairfax will give a series of dramatic recitations at Steinway Hall next Tuesday evening (June 8). She will be assisted by Madame Edith Wynne and Mr. Frank Quartermaine.

Miss Edith Heraud will read "Macbeth" at Wellington Hall, Islington, on Monday, the 14th inst.

A new ballet, entitled "Diona," has been successfully produced at the Alhambra. Arranged by M. Bertrand from a legend by M. de St. George, the music has been furnished by Signor Campana. It will be recollected that this distinguished musician is the composer of the grand opera "Esmeralda," and the public will, therefore, be prepared for the superabundance of melody with which the new ballet is illustrated.

An addition has been made to Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment in the shape of a sprightly new musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "Our Ascot Party," and a lively new second piece, called "A Flying Visit," by Arthur Law, to which Mr. Corney Grain contributed the music.

In consequence of Mr. Maskelyne's temporary retirement while suffering from overwork, Herr Frikell has taken his place at the Egyptian Hall, and exhibited his wonderful feats at the morning performances relinquished by Mr. Maskelyne. Herr Frikell, as our readers know, dispenses with all visible aids, and enacts marvels of which the causes are effectually concealed.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. George Honey, a comedian who will be remembered for the congeniality of his style and the peculiar humour of his impersonations. About a year ago he was attacked with paralysis, while acting at the Prince of Wales's, and never rallied.

On Saturday last, the movement made by the clergy and the wealthier classes in favour of the establishment of the proposed "Coffee Music-Halls" was advanced another step. A large meeting of bishops, noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies (in number about three hundred) took place at the Master's Lodge, Charter House, under the presidency of Dr. Currie, in order that the objects of the company might be explained. The speakers on the occasion were Dr. Norman Kerr, the Bishop of Carlisle, Dr. Emily Bovell Sturge, Mr. Baron Pollock, the Bishop of Bedford, Mr. Richard E. Webster, Q.C., Mr. Arthur Locker, and Mr. Ernest Hart.

### LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi. Rewards were granted to the crews of different life-boats for recent services.

The Wexford life-boat put off at midnight, and saved six persons from the schooner *Jonah*, of that port, which, while on a voyage from Dublin, had stranded on the Dogger Bank and filled with water. The Blackpool life-boat rendered assistance on the occasion of the steamer *Columbus* going ashore off that place, while she was engaged on a pleasure-trip, with 300 passengers on board. There was much excitement, for the steamer lay broadside on to the waves, and heavy seas repeatedly broke over her, drenching the unfortunate passengers. However, in the course of half an hour all were landed in safety by means of the life-boat and several sailing and rowing boats; the life-boat brought ashore sixty-two passengers on the first trip and seventy-one on the next occasion. She subsequently went out a third time and remained by the steamer until she floated again, about three hours afterwards.

Rewards were granted to the crews of shore-boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £1500 were made

on some of the 270 life-boat establishments of the institution.

The receipt of various contributions was announced, including £650 from Captain Gordon, of Eyrie, N.B., for the "Cosmo and Charles" memorial life-boat; £300 from Mrs. M. A. Cobb, of Jersey; £100 additional from the Misses Brooke, sisters of the late John Brooke, Esq., Q.C., per John Richardson, Esq., Q.C.; and £5 from the Canteen Fund of H.M.S. Junna, per Lieutenant Kelham, R.N. The late Captain Monk, R.N., of Neston, had left the institution a legacy of £500.

Two new life-boats, which are shortly to be dispatched to Ardrossan, N.B., and Tramore, Ireland, had recently undergone satisfactory harbour trials at Limehouse.

Reports were read from the chief inspector and the five district inspectors of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

The report of the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland states that in the year ending Aug. 31, 1879, the inspectors visited 3003 day-schools to which annual grants were made, containing 3313 departments under separate teachers, and furnishing accommodation for 585,620 scholars. The annual Government grants to elementary day-schools rose in the year from £314,506 to £325,754. On Dec. 31, 1869, there were 2859 pupil teachers and 2406 certificated teachers at work in schools under inspection. These numbers by Dec. 31, 1879, had risen to 4338 pupil teachers and 5139 certificated teachers; while the pupil teachers in the first year of their service have increased from 639 in 1869 to 776 in 1879.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

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Practical Photography, Part II.—Dry-Plate Photography, Illustrated. By O. E. Wheeler.  
Bee-keeping for Amateurs. By Thomas Addey.  
Of English Dances: A Short Treatise Written in Latin by Johannes Caius. Done into English by Abraham Fleming.

BELL AND SONS:  
The Constitution of the Earth. By Robert Ward.  
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Floriculture and Window Gardening. By George Glenny. With Coloured Illustrations.

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CHATTO AND WINDUS:  
With a Silken Thread, and other Stories. By E. Lynn Linton. 3 vols.

CHURCHILL:  
The Spirit of Nature, being a Series of Interpretative Essays on the History of Matter from the Atom to the Flower. By Henry Bellamy Baildon.

GARDNER:  
The Christian Ministry. A Manual of Church Doctrine. By the Rev. Thomas Farrar. Enlarged Edition.  
Spiritual Life in Its Earlier Stages. Five Lectures delivered in the Parish Church, Holywood, Lent, 1880. By G. Robert Wynne.  
The Land of Light. Jerusalem the Golden. A New Transcript from the Rhythm of Bernard de Morlaix. With Outline Illustrations by H. J. A. Miles.

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London Guide. With Map. Sixth Edition. 1880.

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## THE GUARDS ON THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The favourite spectacle of the trooping of the colours drew a large number of visitors on Saturday to the parade-ground behind the Horse Guards in St. James's Park. This military ceremonial is specially added, upon grand occasions, to the ordinary formality of mounting the guards in a regiment. The regimental colours are brought out, under a guard, and an escort is formed to accompany them on parade, where they are saluted in passing along the whole line of troops. When the wicket was opened, shortly after nine o'clock, a detachment of the 2nd battalion Coldstreams lined the parade-ground on the east, while the other battalions of the Guards kept the parallelogram from Spring-gardens to Birdcage-walk. At

the Spring-gardens end a stage had been erected, and the housetops of the neighbourhood were thronged with a multitude of spectators. In no long time drums and fifes were heard, and the 1st battalion Grenadiers marched into the inclosure from Birdcage-walk. They advanced the whole length of the Parade, taking up their station at right angles to the line of those who kept the ground. After them came the 2nd battalion Grenadiers, the 1st Coldstreams, the 3rd Grenadiers, the two battalions of Scots Guards, and the 2nd battalion Coldstreams. These also took up a position in echelon facing towards the south, while their bands, filing off to the right, assembled by the wall of the Treasury garden. A troop of the Blues rode down the slope from the Duke of York's Column, with their band in front, and took up their station

under the garden wall, to the right of the assembled bands. After this was another long pause. The Princess of Wales drove up quietly, and entered the Horse Guards. About half-past ten the Prince of Wales, with his staff, arrived by the approach from the Duke of York's Column; and "God Save the Queen" announced that the Prince had reached the ground. With the Duke of Cambridge on his right, the Duke of Connaught and the Prince of Hesse behind him, he rode in the midst of some fifty officers, some of whom wore a great display of medals and decorations. The German, Austrian, Turkish, and Belgian Attachés were present. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge wore the uniform of the Guards; the Duke of Connaught that of the Rifle Brigade. Meanwhile, the representatives of the seven battalions of the

Guards wheeled into line; each battalion had furnished some sixty files for the ceremonial display. After halting at the saluting-point, the Prince and his staff rode to the southern end of the line, passed up, turned, and rode along the rear, after which inspection they gathered in front of the Horse Guards. The usual ceremonies took place, and, after a salute, the colours were borne along the front of the line, which presented arms, while the escort kept an equal pace in rear. The whole line wheeled into column of companies, each representing a battalion, and twice passed the saluting-point, the troop of cavalry bringing up the rear. The appearance and discipline of the men were admirable. Except in one or two instances, a very slight disturbance of the rigid line at the wheeling-point—a disturbance remedied so quickly that it seemed rather to display the perfection of training than the reverse—they moved like one man. The Royal party left shortly after eleven o'clock.

## PARLIAMENT.

### LORDS.

The eye has soon got accustomed to the changes effected in the disposition of noble Lords by the strategic movements from right to left and from left to right. Mr. Lowe, as Lord Sherbrooke, however, has seemed somehow like a fish or a lobster out of water. If the newly-enobled Commoner appeared out of his element when he first took his seat on the bench behind the Ministers of State, his Lordship did not remove the idea on Monday, when he quite floundered and grew confused in his inaugural speech in support of Lord Norton's argument that the young idea ought not to be taught to shoot too far in the board schools. There was in this halting and apologetic address of Lord Sherbrooke no promise of that sharp wit and pungent retort which some anticipate the noble Lord will be put up to use against Lord Beaconsfield.

It may be remarked, in passing, that a Committee of their Lordships have exemplified in a fresh way their readiness to march with the times, and have set an example to the Lower House by the practical steps they have taken to make themselves masters of the reporting arrangements for the Press. Earl Beauchamp and other peers have on various evenings sat in the Press Gallery, and have, it is to be hoped, found out for themselves how exceedingly difficult it is for the reporters to take down the speeches of certain peers who languidly drop their sentences in the conversational tone of the drawing-room. Earl Granville, the present Leader of the House, has frankly owned his remissness in this respect, and has, perhaps, only to emulate the exemplary clearness of articulation which distinguishes the speeches of the Earl of Beaconsfield, Earl Cairns, the Duke of Argyll, and the Duke of Richmond, to render indistinct and inaudible utterance the exception in the House of Lords.

The Government Burials Bill—not by any manner of means a measure for the interment of her Majesty's Ministers—could hardly have been introduced on May 27 by a fitter member of the Ministry than the Lord Chancellor. There is a grave and religious seriousness about Lord Selborne's delivery that would not be out of place in the ecclesiastical corner of the House. This solemnity was not wanting in his Lordship's speech, although he was very soon found stigmatising the existing law on this vexed question as "an anachronism and a contradiction of the times in which we live." Without following the noble Lord through his historical disquisition, which was commendably brief, we may briefly explain that the Ministerial measure was said to follow in its main lines Lord Harrowby's proposals, which were carried by a majority of sixteen, and the Bill proposes that justice shall at length be accorded to Nonconformists in "all consecrated burial-grounds and cemeteries" by rendering the interment of their dead lawful therein. A clause to which some objections have been raised directs that:—"The burial may take place at the option of the person having charge of or being responsible for the same, even without any religious service, or with such Christian or orderly religious service at the grave as such person may think fit;" and it may be added that the clause goes on to say that "any attempt under cover of any religious service, or otherwise wilful endeavour to bring into contempt or obloquy the Christian religion, . . . shall be deemed a misdemeanour." The Burials Bill was read a first time, opposition to the measure being reserved for the motion to read it a second time on Thursday.

Lord Orammore and Browne, in making himself a mouthpiece yesterday week of the various bodies who objected to the appointment of a Roman Catholic to the Governor-Generalship of India, exhibited some of the ingenuity of a special pleader in quoting passages from Mr. Gladstone's "Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion," with the object of showing the inconsistency of holding such strong views against the Church of Rome and of sending a convert to that Church out as Viceroy of India. Earl Granville, though afflicted with a slight attack of his old enemy, anecdote, at starting, had no difficulty in replying to the noble Lord. The Foreign Secretary, gracefully rising and gently drumming the table, pointed to the abolition of religious tests, and the emancipation of Roman Catholics and Jews, as potent signs that the reign of religious intolerance was foreign to "the spirit of the age;" and appealed to Lord Northbrook to prove (as the noble Lord did) that there was probably no office under the Crown which called upon its holder to deal with religious questions affecting either the Protestant or Roman Catholic Church less than that of the Viceroy of India. Lord Napier and Ettrick generally spoke in the same spirit as Lord Northbrook, and the little religious flame then died out.

"Reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic" were the three branches of elementary education which Lord Norton brought Lord Spencer on Monday to agree ought mainly to be taught in the board schools; and, as already indicated, Lord Sherbrooke, in taking part in the conversation, hardly showed he would have gained a prize in an examination under the first test.

The Lord Chancellor on Tuesday could not assist in pushing forward Earl Cairns's Land Bills, inasmuch as the Government intend to consider the whole question during the recess, but would offer no opposition to the measures, each of which—the Settled Land Bill, Limitation of Actions Bill, Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill, and Solicitors' Remuneration Bill—then passed the second reading, in the face of a protest from the Marquis of Bath. After brief consideration of such diverse subjects as Lieutenant Reid's gallant endeavour to save Lieutenant Thurlow in Afghanistan (an action for which Lord Morley had to acknowledge that no distinction had been bestowed on the former officer), Lord Spencer's denouncement of a bill to grant £30,000 towards piers and harbours in Ireland, and a promise that the question of furthering Irish river and canal navigation would be considered by the Government, their Lordships adjourned, having sat close upon an hour.

### COMMONS.

The inconvenience to which many hon. members on the Ministerial side have been subjected by the manifest insufficiency of the seating room of the House has provoked repeated protests. As Mr. Mitchell Henry has been likened, not inaptly, to a *jeune premier* of the Théâtre Français, it may not have been deemed unfitting that he should have taken the initiative by dramatically rising from a place in the gallery to the right of the Speaker to call attention to the shortcomings of the Chamber, and should on a subsequent day have arranged, with a similar eye to theatrical effect, that Mr. Peter Rylands should temporarily resign his seat to him, and humbly take a lowly seat by his feet on the gangway, in order that he might give further point to his question to the Prime Minister on the subject. But Mr. Gladstone is inclined to be philosophically cool in the matter. He himself does not feel where the shoe pinches. To Mr. Mitchell Henry, accordingly, and later to Mr. Serjeant Simon (who complained he could not find a place to rest his hat on, and therefore wished the earliest hour for securing seats to be fixed at half-past three), the Prime Minister offered little better consolation than that, by-and-by, when the attendance of members slackens, the difficulty will be removed, as it has been in previous Parliaments. Returning to the attack, Mr. Mitchell Henry hoped to see carried into effect the recommendation of the 1867 Committee, which was to the effect that a new House should be erected over the present Commons' Court. The hon. member is entitled to the gratitude of the reporters for likewise taking up the cudgels on their behalf, inasmuch as they pursue their laborious and important duties frequently under circumstances of great personal inconvenience, and have to seek refreshment in an attenuated apartment about the size of a stall in some hon. members' stables.

The inclination shown on the Opposition side to "draw" Mr. Gladstone will probably not be indulged in by Conservative members since the Prime Minister neatly turned the tables on Mr. Chaplin with regard to the "insane convention," and on Mr. Macartney with respect to the unfounded rumour that Lord Ripon was a Jesuit.

The Bradlaugh controversy has maintained its reputation for supremacy in attractive power; and Conservative members below the gangway have not relaxed their efforts to make political capital out of this troublesome question, Lord Randolph Churchill's dry sarcasm in criticising the composition of the Committee on May 28 moving even Mr. Gladstone to smiling point. These were the twenty-three names proposed for the Select Committee:—

Mr. Whitbread, Sir John Holker, Mr. John Bright, Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. Massey, Mr. Staveley Hill, Sir Henry Jackson, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Watkin Williams, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Beresford-Hope, Major Nolan, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Childers, Mr. Trevelyan, Sir Richard Cross, and Mr. Gibson.

The upshot of the prolonged debate, which, begun yesterday week, closed on Monday night, was that Sir W. Barttelot moved that the Committee should be increased to twenty-seven members, the additions to be Sir H. Giffard, Mr. Otway, Lord Elcho, and Mr. Shaw. Mr. Gladstone held firmly to the original list, because it was the result of a deliberate and well-considered consultation between the Ministerial and Opposition "whips." The issue was that Sir W. Barttelot's motion was negatived by 267 to 148—a majority of 119 for the Government—and the Select Committee held its first sitting on Tuesday, Mr. Walpole again being chosen Chairman.

The Home Secretary seemed by his complacent smiles to be shaking hands with himself, so to speak, and congratulating himself that a disagreeable period of probation was well over, when he heard the Ministerial cheers which greeted him on May 27 on his approaching the table to take the oath as member for Derby. Sir William Harcourt had an easy task to fulfil the same night in introducing his first measure—the Hares and Rabbits Bill. The measure touches but one branch of the Game Law question, that of ground game; and the Ministerial proposal is simply to give every tenant the inalienable right of shooting ground game on his lands, the object being to entitle occupier to destroy the animals which prey upon the crops. Favourably received on the whole, the bill was read a first time. The Home Secretary on Monday was called upon to answer a question put by Mr. Brand regarding the Metropolitan Water Supply, and, in the course of a judiciously balanced statement, intimated that it would be impossible for the Government to deal with the agreements sanctioned in the bill of the late Administration before they had been most carefully reconsidered, and, to this end, he welcomed the proffered co-operation of the Corporation of the City of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works.

From a Ministerial point of view, some useful hours have been spent in Committee of Supply, Dr. Lyon Playfair taking the place of Mr. Raikes as Chairman; and it has been noticeable that Mr. Parnell, although he put the House to the trouble of voting in vain against the "Secret-Service" money, has taken up a studiously respectful position with regard to Mr. W. E. Forster, whose earnest resolve to do his utmost to improve the condition of affairs in Ireland has not been thrown away on the Home-Rule leader. As an indication of the spirit in which the Secretary for Ireland is disposed to grapple with Irish distress, it may be remarked that on Monday Mr. Forster mentioned in Committee that the Government purposed to increase the grant out of the Irish Church Fund from £750,000 to £1,500,000.

Cetewayo, it was made clear from the statement of Mr. Grant Duff on Monday, will henceforth have a much easier time of it in Cape Town, as his deposed Majesty is to be allowed "all possible liberty compatible with his detention within the limits of the Cape Colony." While on a South African question, it may be stated that the Radical aversion to the retention of Sir Bartle Frere as Governor-General is still simmering under the culinary care of Sir Wilfrid Lawson. The *bête noire*, or white elephant, of Cyprus was led into the House again on Tuesday by Mr. Rylands, whose appeal to his quondam leader called up Sir Charles Dilke in a complimentary mood. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs said that the Colonial Office would in future have the care of Cyprus, the arbitrary ordinances enforced on which island, that for "securing peace and order" by means of "arbitrary exile," that for the sale of land and forced labour, would be repealed. Mr. Gladstone, making the best of the bad bargain, argued that we must now render Cyprus as free and happy as possible—carrying out, added Sir Stafford Northcote, just what the late Government would have done.

Within the narrow space at our disposal, it would be futile to attempt to refer to the multifarious ephemeral subjects that have cropped up for discussion. Suffice it to add that Mr. Monk's *Congé d'Elve* Bill was on Tuesday negatived by 97 to 72 votes; that Mr. Plimsoll's Grain-Shipping Bill has been referred to the Select Committee on Merchant Shipping; that Mr. Chamberlain on Tuesday secured the second reading of the Sailors' Notes Bill; and that on Wednesday Mr. Ashton Dilke secured the second reading of the bill for extending to eight p.m. the hour of polling in provincial boroughs, Mr. Ramsay's Valuation Bill being thereafter rejected.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### AMERICAN POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Mr. John Fiske, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, the 18th ult., gave the first of a course of three lectures on American Political Ideas, viewed from the stand-point of Universal History. After some introductory remarks on the instruction derivable from a leisurely tour in the United States, he pointed out the more prominent differences in the outward aspect of an English village and one in Massachusetts, the chief features in the New England mountain village being the juxtaposition of the houses of the rich and poor, all separated by gardens or grounds (in one case a street being six miles long) the absence of extreme poverty and crime, and the universality of personal labour combined with mental culture and freedom of thought, all which he held to be derived from early Puritan influence. The first settlers were certainly driven from their homes by religious persecution; but their followers, who, between 1630 and 1650, founded the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, were voluntary exiles, chiefly belonging to the upper middle class—pious, prosperous men of good descent. The government they formed was purely democratical, beginning with townships, in connection with which they established the town meetings, monthly and annual, at which all the members were entitled to speak and vote. "Select-men" were chosen to administer all the affairs of the township; and when subdivision of duties became necessary a treasurer, town clerk, school committee, and overseers of the poor were gradually appointed. In some cases the select-men were chosen from one family for upwards of a century. When the population increased and town meetings could not be held, the town was incorporated as a city, with a mayor, aldermen, and common council, in conformity with these institutions of the mother country. This township system, Mr. Fiske said, in its completeness is only to be found in New England; but throughout the United States the spirit of local self-government is never weak and uncertain. He then commented on the analogous institutions of other ages and countries, including those of Greece and Rome, the German mark, the English parish, the Gaelic clan, and the Russian mir. He finally adverted to the highly centralised administration established in France by the sovereigns as they gradually absorbed the territories of the great nobility into the Royal domain. This system was imported into the French colonies; and in Canada a man could neither build, sow, nor reap save under the supervision of the Royal prefects. The result of this state of things was social and political paralysis; and hence the conquest of Canada by Wolfe marks a great turning-point in modern history.

### BUDDHIST MONASTICISM.

Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids gave his first lecture on the Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists on Thursday, the 20th ult. He began by stating that the numerous divisions rendered it necessary to bear constantly in mind, that what might be true of one kind of Buddhism might be untrue of another. Referring to a large map of Asia, he sketched out the history and spread of Buddhism, and commented on the distinction between the Northern and Southern forms. The sacred language of the northern Buddhists was Sanskrit, and in Sanskrit only three Buddhist texts had as yet been published, all of comparatively late date, such as the *Sukavativyūha*, from which extracts were read. The earliest documents of authority for the history of Buddhism are the Pali Pitakas, the first of which deals with the Vinaya, or Rules of Conduct for the members of the Buddhist order of Mendicants. The second deals with the Dhamma, or Religion; and the third with the books not included in the other two. The book named *Patimokkha* is the oldest part of the Vinaya, and contains all the rules, the origin of which is explained at length in the other parts of the Vinaya. The ordination service is contained in the *Upasampada-Kammaavara*, and is of a very simple character. But these books deal only with the outer aspects of the Buddhist monasticism; and to understand the reason of the great influence and long continuance of the Buddhist order of mendicants it is necessary to have recourse to the Dhamma or Religion, which shows what the aim in life of the mendicants was. The rules of the order required self-conquest, poverty, and celibacy; unchastity, theft, and murder entailed on the culprit irrevocable expulsion. A monk might possess only three specified robes, a girdle, an alms-bowl, a razor, a needle, and a water-strainer. Like other orders, that of the Buddhists deteriorated after a time; but it has been, and still remains, at least in the Southern Church, a school of plain living and high thinking, and has been of great temporary service to the peoples among whom it has existed.

### ELECTRICITY IN TRANSITU.

Mr. Spottiswoode, D.C.L., President of the Royal Society, at the evening meeting on Friday, the 21st ult., gave an illustrated account of some profound researches of Mr. J. F. Moulton and himself in relation to the internal mechanism of the electric discharge, and the elements termed the small time-quantities, which are so inconceivably transient in duration, and so evanescent in magnitude, that they elude all direct observation with the most delicate instruments. He showed by experiments that when an electric discharge is effected in air or in any other gas at atmospheric pressure, it passes in an irregular bright line or spark. When made in a closed tube, which is gradually exhausted, the discharge becomes thicker as exhaustion proceeds, until the tube is filled with light. Various phases of stratification were exhibited; and a very marked dissymmetry, increasing with the progress of exhaustion, was observed between the positive and negative ends of the discharge. In their researches Mr. Spottiswoode and his colleague turned to account a peculiar condition of this discharge—viz., that, under certain circumstances, it is continuous, and not discontinuous and disruptive, as hitherto supposed. In this condition the discharge is indifferent to the pressure of a conductor or a charged body, such as a Leyden jar; but, if a jar be brought near enough to discharge itself on to the tube, the luminous column will exhibit merely a luminous flutter. The connection of this sensitiveness with intermittence, and the laws which regulate it, have not been hitherto sufficiently studied, and consequently a series of delicate experiments were made in vacua of various degrees, by which the phenomena of the molecular streams were studied and their interference observed. These experiments have shown that the electric spark or discharge is a complicated phenomenon, the various parts of which take place in a certain order or sequence of time; and the experimenters have succeeded in affecting and modifying the discharge in transitu. The following are some of the conclusions to which they were led. The time occupied in the passage of electricity of either name along the vacuum tube is greater than that occupied in its passage along an equal length of wire. The negative discharge occupies a period greater than that required by the particles comprising the molecular streams to traverse the length of the tube, but comparable with it. The time occupied by the passage of electricity of either name along the tube is incomparably shorter than that occupied by the emission of the molecular streams or the time occupied by the negative discharge.

Hence it follows that electricity of either name in the tube contains the molecular stream. The issues of these time-quantities, said Mr. Spottiswoode, in conclusion, suggest questions about the time of the formation of a positive luminosity or stria and of a blank space; that the brilliancy of the light with so little heat may be due, not only to the slight density of the medium, but also to its brevity of duration; and that, for action of such rapidity as that of individual discharges, the mobility of the discharge may count as nothing, and that for these infinitesimal periods of time gas may itself be as rigid and as brittle as glass. Time is an element in all mechanical action, and the converse of such brittleness is not unknown in experiments, where hard substances, under the long-continued action of gravity, or even of moderate pressure, prove viscous and self-adapting in form. The relation of these researches to the aurora borealis was specially noticed.

#### RISE OF THE ENGLISH DRAMA.

Professor Henry Morley began his third lecture on Saturday, the 22nd ult., by alluding to the slow growth of the English drama. After the appearance of the first comedy, "Ralph Roister Doister," and the first tragedy, "Gorboduc" (1561), many plays were produced, but none of very striking merit. Records are found of tragedies and masks for the Court acted at Christmas and Shrove-tide, and for the year 1570-1 the sum of £1558 17s. 5½d. was spent for the revels. The stage arrangements somewhat resembled those of the Court of Athens described by Shakspeare in "Midsummer Night's Dream." The Professor mentioned "Lady Barbara," "Effegenia," and other plays, as performed, at various times, by Sir Robert Lane's men, and by "the children" of Powle's, of the chapel of Windsor, and of Westminster. In 1576 the Mayor and Corporation of London proposed to the Privy Council what they called "the Remedies against the Evil of Stage Playing," the result of which was the erection of two playhouses in Shoreditch fields, of a primitive kind, outside the jurisdiction of the city, named "The Theatre" and "The Curtain," the first theatres in Europe. James Burbage lived at Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, and his son, Richard, the great Shakspearian tragedian, was born about 1567. The theatre rapidly superseded the bear-gardens and similar entertainments, and plays were frequently performed at the Belle Sauvage, the Cross Keys, and other inn-yards. Lambard in his "Perambulation of Kent" speaks of reserved places: "those who go to the Belle Sauvage or theatre to behold bear-baiting, interludes or fence plays, must not account of any pleasant spectacle unless they first pay one penny at the gate, another at the entry of the scaffold, and a third for quiet standing." With its popularity, opposition to the stage grew warmer. John Northbrooke attacked it in his "Treatise against Dancing, Dicing, Vain Plays, or Interludes;" John Stockwood in his sermon at Paul's-Cross, Aug. 24, 1578; and specially Stephen Gosson, who had been a player and afterwards became a clergyman, in his "School of Abuse;" to which Thomas Lodge replied in his "Defence of Plays," and Sir Philip Sydney in his "Apologie for Poetrie" (about 1583), the first piece of true English intellectual criticism. About 1581, ten tragedies of Seneca had been translated; and the literature of all countries was ransacked for subjects for London playhouses. Of their chief opponent, William Fleetwood, the Recorder of London, it was said, in a proposed epitaph:—

The enemy of all poor players,  
Although he never said his prayers.

The Paris gardens accident, on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1583, when seven persons were killed and 150 injured by the fall of a scaffold, which was regarded as a Divine judgment, led to the summary prohibition of performances on Sundays. Extracts were read by Professor Morley from George Whetstone's "Promos and Cassandra" (1577), two plays of five acts each; the original of Shakspeare's "Measure for Measure," exhibiting much variety of versification, with a little blank verse; from plays by John Lyly, the Euphuist, and from George Peele's "Arraignment of Paris," which concludes with awarding the golden ball to Queen Elizabeth. All the play-writers appear to have been University men; and their work exhibits gradual progress in refinement, but not much genius.

#### THE FEDERAL UNION.

Mr. John Fiske, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, gave his second lecture on American Political Ideas, viewed from the Standpoint of Universal History, on Tuesday, May 25. He began by commenting on the causes of the political failure of ancient Greek civilisation, principally the chronic anarchy due to the internecine jealous rivalries of adjacent self-governing States. Their later attempts at union failed when assaulted by Macedonia and Rome. In the growths of society in Greece and Rome the city was the political centre. It was an aristocratic and religious body; and when in Rome the plebeians acquired equal rights with the patricians, revolution ensued, and the system was overthrown. There was no representative principle. In England the city was, with few exceptions, merely a more populous point in the shire. The folk-mote or primary assembly developed into the shire-mote, from which four "discreet men" were sent to the witenagemote, or general assembly. This was the germ of the House of Commons—the prototype of which met in 1265. Rome was the great example of conquest with incorporation. In B.C. 170 the Roman burghership included the greater part of Italy. This consolidation successfully resisted the Carthaginian invasion, and led to the subjugation of the world, and it obtained for a time universal peace, the Pax Romana. The empire secured concert of action on a gigantic scale, and transformed the conquered tribes and cities into a high state of organisation; but its despotic tendencies stifled local self-government. The Teutonic invasions appeared likely to reduce society to a primitive type; but total disintegration was checked by the influence of the clergy and modified by feudalism. England alone came out from the Mediaeval crucible with her system of self-government intact. In regard to federalism, the history of Switzerland shows how the prejudices incident to differences of race, language, and creed may be less potent than the permanent community of self-interest. Mr. Fiske then described the gradual formation of the federal constitution of the United States, noticing the early attempts in New England proposed by Franklin, and the effects of the struggle with France ending with the conquest of Canada, and more especially of the war for independence, in promoting political union. The successful national federation of forty sovereign States with complete local self-government is the grand result of the possession of a vast extent of unoccupied territory, settled by men of the same race and speech, endowed with a rich inheritance of political training derived from the mother country. It is only by local self-government that such differing States as Maine, Louisiana, and California can be held together in union and the general peace of the nation secured. The federal principle is represented by each State, large or small, sending only two senators to Washington, while the national body is maintained by the number of members sent to Congress being strictly proportional to the amount of population. Each State, moreover, gives up to the federal council the powers of coining, with the

regulation of tariffs, the post-office, the army and navy, and the judiciary system. The recent civil war, Mr. Fiske claimed, strikingly demonstrated the pacific implications of federalism.

#### EARLY BUDDHIST RELIGION.

Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids, in beginning his second lecture on the Sacred Writings of the Early Buddhists, given on Thursday, May 27, said that it would be impossible to understand the widespread power and long stability of the great Buddhist Sangha, or mendicant order (which for more than two thousand years influenced half the human race), by a mere study of the dry rules which regulated its daily life. It is necessary to enter into the spirit of the "Dhamma," or "Religion," the cause of its strength. From its negative side early Buddhism protested against the whole of those supernatural beliefs which formed the religion of the popular Brahminism. This was shown from the Teryja Sutta, which included in a common and an equal condemnation the belief in lucky and unlucky days, the worship of the gods, astrology, demonology, witchcraft, and fire-worship. It also condemned, as useless and absurd, the metaphysical and theological theories of the more learned Brahmins, as was shown from the Brahma-jāda Sutta, which maintains that all knowledge is derived from the impressions made by the outside world on the six organs of sense. From its positive side, early Buddhism had a simple, sensible code of morality for ordinary laymen, exemplified in the Sigālovāda Sutta, whose lofty tone of morality is entirely independent of any belief in the supernatural. There was also a still higher system, that of "the Noble Eightfold Paths," according to which the only true salvation was an inward growth to be gained and realised in this life, consisting of right views, high aims, kindly spirit, upright behaviour, a harmless livelihood, perseverance in well-doing, intellectual activity, and earnest thought. Those who were familiar with the hierarchy and Erastian emanations of the later northern Buddhism might be disappointed with the simple non-supernatural views of the early Buddhists, just as a Japanese scholar who knew Christianity from Mediaeval Catholic works might find the New Testament little to his taste. But, Mr. Davids said, it would be a mistake to conclude from the similarity of some of the precepts enunciated that early Buddhism resembled the Christianity of the New Testament. It was based upon a theory of life not only different from, but antagonistic to, that; and it resembled rather the views of the positive and agnostic schools of modern thought. Without any attempt to decide how far early Buddhism was right or wrong, Mr. Davids said it might be conceded that the very recent discovery of the early Buddhist system was one of the most interesting and instructive results of modern Oriental research.

#### MUSICAL CRITICISM.

Mr. Francis Hueffer, who gave the discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, May 28, began with remarks on the errors of popular musical criticism, which, however, were genial and forbearing to artists. Applause is often given at the expense of the work of art; and encores, especially of a movement in a symphony or sonata, destroy the proportions balanced by the composer. In operas encores and recalls are frequently ludicrous. Of both these monstrosities amusing instances were mentioned. When Wagner's operas were performed at Covent Garden the singers received their due after each act. The musical critic was described as an interpreter and a censor—a kind of link between the artist and the public. He was not required for primitive poetry and music; but the need arose with progress. Haydn and Mozart are as much identified with their age as Pope and Swift; and so also Beethoven is allied with modern thought, and Schumann with romanticism. Contemporaries take a different view of their great men; and it requires another age to estimate them fairly. The real vocation of the critic is to interpret, explain, and establish the necessary rapport between composer and audience; to combat the instinctive hatred of stupidity against the rising star of genius, and so prepare its way and accelerate its progress. In this way Mr. Ruskin has had a paramount influence in the development of modern taste and art in England. The musical critic, however, has more difficulties to contend with than the dramatic or art critic. He has to avoid needless technicality, and to be modest in endeavouring to interpret the composer's intention. As a specimen of musical criticism, Mr. Hueffer read a very peculiar critique upon a work of Chopin, written by Schumann for the "Zeitschrift für Musik" in 1833, a journal for ever identified with the rise of modern music. He decried bad principles rather than composers. Mr. Hueffer said also that great composers are frequently not good critics; and this not from mean jealousy. By devotion to their own work they lose catholicity of judgment. Haydn was depreciated by Beethoven; Schumann and Chopin by Mendelssohn; Beethoven at first by Weber; and Meyerbeer by Wagner. The musical critic's office as a censor and monitor was described as very painful, and often productive of obloquy rather than esteem. This has led to the production of vague critiques in which no opinion at all is expressed. The critic should write like a gentleman; yet should honestly speak the truth, or what he thinks to be the truth, without fear or favour. Yet the true musical critics are the public, which criticises the critics. The great rise of taste in musical matters has perhaps originated in the efforts of competent conscientious writers, who, in first-class journals, have superseded more irresponsible reporting, and who may eventually make English musical criticism the first in the world.

#### SHAKSPEARE'S EARLY LIFE—MARLOWE.

Professor Henry Morley began his fourth lecture on the Dramatists before Shakspeare, given on Saturday last, May 29, with a statement of well-ascertained facts respecting the early life of Shakspeare, commenting on the inferences fairly derived from them, and protesting warmly against many of the baseless conjectures popularly accepted as history. John, the poet's father, a glover in Stratford, married to Mary Arden, was bailiff in 1563, alderman in 1571, gave £10 for two houses in 1574, became poorer and poorer 1578-85, and lost his gown, 1582. His son William, born April 23, 1564, was most probably educated at the free school. In November, 1582, when only eighteen years and a half old, he married Anne Hathaway, aged twenty-six. There is no trustworthy evidence to show that the union was otherwise than happy. Susanna, their first child, was born in 1583; and twins, Hamnet, a boy, and Judith, were born in 1585. In that year his father was arrested for debt, and William, doubtless obeying his impulse as a poet, resolved to go to London to earn a livelihood, leaving his wife and children to the care of her friends at Stratford. This was not neglect, and all his plays testify to his reverence for the ties of kindred. When twenty-two years of age he joined the Blackfriars company of players, ready to be useful in any way, as actor or adapter of old plays. He thus began his apprenticeship to his art, and his study of life in the great resorts of men. The popularity of the stage was then greatly increasing, to the extreme dissatisfaction of the more strictly religious people, and Sir Francis Walsingham complained that when "the bells toll to the lecturer, the trumpets sound to the stage; the play-houses are pestered when churches are naked; at the one it is not possible

to get a place, at the other void seats are plenty." In 1588, Christopher Marlowe, our first great dramatist, suddenly leaped into fame by the performance of his play "Tamburlaine the Great." He was born in February, 1564, at Canterbury, where his father was a shoemaker. He was sent to Cambridge, and there became M.A. in 1587. His play, in two parts, of which Professor Morley gave a brief analysis, describes the conquests of Timour the Tartar in the fourteenth century, and his love for Zenocrate, the daughter of the vanquished Soldan of Egypt. Marlowe began his career by renouncing rhyme, and writing in resonant blank verse, as the only fit verse for dramatic poetry; and it was he who developed this measure to the best form it attained before it was perfected by Shakspeare. In his prologue Marlowe says:—

From jiggling veins of rhyming mother wits,  
And such conceits as clownage keeps in pay,  
We'll lead you to the stately tent of war.

When Marlowe died, by violence, in 1593, Shakspeare was master of his art, and there was none to compete with him.

Mr. Fiske concluded his course of three lectures on American Political Ideas, on Tuesday last, June 1. Mr. T. W. Rhys Davids gave his concluding lecture on the Sacred Books of the Early Buddhists on Thursday. At the evening meeting yesterday, Mr. H. H. Statham gave as the discourse "An Analysis of Ornament." This day (Saturday) Professor Henry Morley will give his fifth and concluding lecture on the Dramatists before Shakspeare, closing the season.

#### POLO BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The novel scene of a polo-match played on a ground illuminated by electric light was witnessed by a large and fashionable assemblage at the Ranelagh Club on Saturday evening. This park-like resort, which in many ways bears a striking resemblance to its neighbour the Hurlingham Club, has been wonderfully improved during the past few months, and there is now plenty of space to play the spirited game of polo. The arena was carefully marked out, and at intervals were suspended Chinese lamps, which of themselves gave to the gardens a very pretty effect. The game did not begin till about ten o'clock in the evening. Three stands had been erected for the electric illumination, and the brilliant light, when thrown on the players, lent such a strange and weird appearance to the scene as the game progressed in all its exciting detail, that polo under such circumstances must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The match was between the Ranelagh and the Hurlingham Clubs, the former, which sported rose and white, being represented by Captain Herbert, Mr. A. Peat, Mr. T. S. Kennedy, and Mr. W. Anderton, whilst the Hurlingham contingent consisted of Mr. E. H. Baldock, Mr. A. E. Peat, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Wyndham Quin, the colour worn by the latter division being blue. For upwards of an hour the game continued, and on both sides the play was exceedingly even and exciting, Captain Herbert, Mr. A. Peat, Mr. E. H. Baldock, and Mr. Howard showing to considerable advantage. In the course of the evening a grand pyrotechnic display was given by Messrs. Brock and Co., and the trees in the gardens, both in front and at the rear of the club-house, were beautifully illuminated. A full military band was in attendance.

On the same day, but at an earlier hour and by daylight, the Oxford and Cambridge University players again met in friendly rivalry on the polo-ground of the Hurlingham Club, and contested a match which, judging by the large attendance of visitors, seemed to excite considerable interest. The weather was all that could be desired, and the picturesque grounds of this popular club have seldom appeared to more advantage. The game began at twenty minutes to four, the Oxford team holding the goal at the northern end of the game. A capital charge was made for the ball, but it was not moved far from the centre of the arena, where the play continued pretty smart for a short time. Mr. J. E. Stock, of the Oxford division, succeeded in driving the ball out of a general mêlée, and by a well-directed stroke scored the first point for his side. Ends were then changed; and after a quarter of an hour's good play a second goal was secured by Oxford, Mr. J. E. Stock making the successful hit, a side cut, and taken at some distance from the goal. Mr. H. C. Bentley, the captain of the Cambridge team, played well, as did also Mr. E. B. Barnard and Mr. E. Lyett-Green; but their opponents were undoubtedly the stronger, and worked better together. Another goal was scored by Mr. J. B. Leigh, making three for the dark blue division, and their ultimate victory was now regarded as a certainty. At the commencement of the fourth innings the Oxonians made a determined attack on their adversaries' quarters, and nearly succeeded in obtaining the coveted point, but a close hit behind was the only result. The Cantabs then managed to drive their opponents back and returned the compliment by storming their stronghold; the effort, however, was without success, and the Oxonians, after freeing themselves from the charge made at their goal, went straight up the field, and succeeded in obtaining another point, Mr. W. Kavanagh making the fortunate hit. In the next bout Cambridge managed to secure a goal, the ball being cleverly cut in between the posts by Mr. H. C. Bentley. It now wanted but ten minutes to the call of time: during this period no further goals were taken, and thus the Oxford team were left the winners by four goals to one. The general arrangements of the ground were admirably carried out, and in compliment to the event of the day the arena was prettily marked with light and dark blue flags. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance.

Purchasers have at last been found for the large house built by Mr. Albert Grant in the Kensington-road. The *Builder* states that a committee, acting for an intended new club, which is to consist chiefly of subscribers to Hurlingham, the Orleans, and other existing bodies, have agreed to give £195,000 for the property. The sum of £100,000 was paid at once, as caution money.

Some curious circumstances as to the alleged theft of a watch were disclosed at the Liverpool Police Court on Tuesday, when William Jones was brought up on remand charged with stealing the watch from Samuel Hall. The prosecutor attended the recent Protestant meeting at Hope Hall, and towards the close of the proceedings felt a twitch at his watch-guard. Finding his watch gone, he seized the prisoner, who was close by, and gave him into the custody of a constable. The watch was advertised for. Mr. George Mann now came forward and produced the watch. He said that he attended the meeting and took his hands out of his pockets to applaud, and when he put them in again he felt the watch in his pocket. Being at the moment afraid to produce it, as he thought he might get into trouble, he took it home and advertised it, but received no reply. Having seen the prosecutor's advertisement relating to the watch, he went to him. The watch produced by Mr. Mann was identified as the prosecutor's. The prisoner was committed for trial.



POLO-MATCH BY ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE RANELAGH CLUB.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

## THE LATE MR. J. R. PLANCHÉ.

In the Number of this Journal published on Feb. 14 of the present year, we noticed with due commendation the five volumes (published by Mr. S. French, 89, Strand) of a collection of Mr. Planché's entertaining plays, represented at different London theatres during more than sixty years. They were edited and printed by an arrangement which his personal friends designed as the most fitting testimonial of public regard and esteem for a veteran author and critic of light dramatic literature, and diligent antiquarian student, whose labours have greatly contributed to adorn the modern English stage. Mr. James Robinson Planché was then known to be in declining health, and his advanced age made it probable that we should soon have to record his decease, which took place last Sunday. He was eighty-four years old, having been born on Feb. 27, 1796. He was son of a prosperous tradesman in Old Burlington-street, descended from a French Huguenot

family settled in England nearly two centuries ago; his mother was also a woman of some literary culture, and wrote a treatise on education. He began, when a very young man, to compose pieces for private theatrical representation, one of which, "Amoroso, King of Little Britain," was accidentally seen by Harley, and through his intervention was, in 1818, brought out at Drury-Lane. Mr. Planché soon became a professional playwright; among his early tasks were the libretti of "Maid Marian," from Peacock's romance, and of Weber's "Oberon," from the German. He next adapted some of the standard old plays, such as "A Woman Never Vexed" and "The Merchant's Wedding," to the requirements of the stage of our own time. He became known as an ardent antiquary, especially in regard to costume. Mr. Charles Kemble employed him to supervise the "dressing" of all plays relating to bygone times. In 1826 he published "Lays of the Rhine," and in the following year, after a visit to the south-east of Europe, his "Descent of the Danube."

In the meantime his industry as a dramatist had never abated, as may be inferred from the fact that his historical play, "Charles XII.," produced at Drury-Lane in 1828, was the fifty-fifth piece which he had invented or prepared for the stage. In 1838, *à propos* of the coronation of the Queen, he wrote his "Regal Records," and in 1852 the "Pursuivant at Arms; or, Heraldry Founded upon Truth." He contributed to Mr. Charles Knight's "Pictorial History of England" and "Pictorial Shakspeare" most of the matter relating to costume; and, in conjunction with Mr. Oxenford, he wrote dramatic biographies for the "Penny Cyclopædia." In 1854 he obtained congenial employment at the Herald's College, being made Rouge Croix Poursuivant-at-Arms, and in 1866 Somerset Herald. The most successful part of his work has yet to be noticed. He wrote a series of extravaganzas for Madame Vestris, then manager of the Lyceum Theatre. These pieces, with those of a similar character furnished to the Haymarket and the Olympic, at which last-



THE LATE MR. J. R. PLANCHÉ, "SOMERSET HERALD."  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY THE LATE JOHN WATKINS, TAKEN MANY YEARS AGO.

named theatre Robson was their chief performer, won a high degree of popular favour. We need only mention "The Invisible Prince," "King Charming," "The Yellow Dwarf," "The Seven Champions of Christendom," and "The Prince of Happy Land," among the best and most finished of such works, distinguished by elegant fancy and genuine wit and humour, with neatness of versification, and a sustained sprightliness of action and dialogue. Mr. Planché's last contribution to the stage was in August, 1872, being the lyrical portion of "Babil and Bijou," a fairy spectacle mainly composed by Mr. Dion Boucicault, for Covent-Garden. His theatrical labours, altogether, extended to one hundred and seventy-six distinct pieces, of which sixty-two were entirely original productions of Mr. Planché, and ten others written by him jointly with Mr. Charles Dance. In his later years Mr. Planché wrote his autobiography, which abounds with pleasant recollections of the managers, actors and actresses, and literary men of the last generation; he also produced the "History" and "Cyclopædia" of British Costume, and sundry essays upon antiquarian topics. He was much esteemed in private life.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the late Mr. John Watkins, which was taken many years ago, before Mr. Planché's countenance was much altered by the effects of old age.

## THE PASSION PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

In language both formal and poetical, heightened in its effect by imagery and imagination, now in the accurate and cold style of the guide-book, and again in the glowing periods of the impressionable writer, the Passion Play in the Bavarian Highlands has been described over and over again. It is erroneously imagined, however, that the curtain has finally fallen and that the interest is dead. This is not the case. There will be a performance every Sunday from now until the end of September; and as all the holiday travellers are on their way to the little dramatic village, I do not hesitate to add my experience to those of others already recorded, now that crowds are pouring into Ober-Ammergau every week. There are books and pamphlets without number on the subject, clergy and laity have swelled the interesting literature that has attached itself to the hot and unhealthy little village where every ten years, in accordance with an old vow, certain well-known scenes from the story of the Passion of Christ are enacted before a contented peasantry and a curious crowd; and yet I feel convinced that the public at large know very

little of the actual circumstances that have turned a village of wood-carvers into a compact community of actors. It is roughly understood that the decennial play is a pious religious exercise performed out of gratitude for the staying of a grievous pestilence, everyone who has attentively studied the matter gives the villagers credit for their piety and faith, and yet it is very seldom explained how it comes about that the performance, itself of such gigantic magnitude and variety, is found to be so satisfying to such as have made the stage and dramatic art a study. The fact is that, instigated by the old priest Daisenberger, now considerably over eighty years of age, the Ammergau peasants are always acting. It is this venerable clergyman who, in 1850, started the more elaborate machinery that is now found to work so well: he is the adapter of their dramatic exercises, the reviser of their plays, the director of their ceremonies, religious and dramatic, their friend, guide, and counsellor. The villagers of Ober-Ammergau are always acting, and the Passion Play is but the crowning of daily and weekly work. They repeated the performance of 1870 in 1871; they performed Daisenberger's semi-religious masterpiece, the "Founding of the Monastery of Ettal," in 1875; and not a summer or winter passes that the outdoor theatre or the indoor class-rooms are not occupied with translations, adaptations, and versions of well-known

scenes in biblical story or classical romance. The lives of the saints, the best-known plays of Schiller and Goethe, even the Antigone of Sophocles, have been arranged for representation by the good old priest, who has exceeded his four score years and, apart from his daily mass, lives in comparative retirement amongst the flock to which he is so sincerely attached. When we consider, therefore, that the Passion Play, in one form or another, is being rehearsed on and off for nine years, and is supplemented by plays of religious or secular character, when we reflect that the processions and services of the Church have a distinctive dramatic tendency, and that every child in the village is trained to acting from its infancy, it should not be so very surprising that when the stranger comes to see the result of all this practice and discipline he should be struck with its regularity of form and its beauty of colour. A village that is constantly acting ought to produce good actors.

The great charm to the ordinary spectator is the originality of the scene and the simplicity of its surroundings. We who have spent so many of the years of our life in crowded cities, and derived our amusement from heated theatres, may well feel astonished when we take our seats on a structure open to the sky; when the proscenium before us is dwarfed by the overhanging mountains, dotted about with darkening pines; when the answer to the prompter's bell is found in the tinkle of the browsing cattle; when birds fly in and out and about the architecture of the pasteboard scenery, and a smell of wild flowers and new-mown hay is rich upon the morning breeze that flutters the dresses of the performers and blows about the fair hair of the wonderful chorus of Schutzgeister or Guardian Angels. Fancy the strange charm of this association of nature and drama, the sweet spring morning, the glorious sun, the brilliancy of the dresses, the richness of the processions, and, at fitful intervals, the wailing and melody of the spirit chorus, leading the mind to a proper contemplation of the scene. I should not account it strange if the visitor had felt some disappointment with the village of Ober-Ammergau itself, crowded as it has been to suffocation with tourists, excursion cars, and unsympathetic people of every degree. Coming up from Murnau, it was pretty enough, with those acres of wild flowers, gentian and forget-me-not, primula, cowslip, and primrose; it was soothing, no doubt, to be out of that tedious train that creeps between Munich and the mountains, dragging its slow length along, and to relieve the monotony of travel with walks by the side of rushing trout streams, climbs up mountains, and visits to the old monastery of Ettal, now degraded into a brewery—but Ober-Ammergau itself cannot fail to cause a marked reaction and possibly a depression of spirits. A small, cramped, ugly village, of the ordinary Swiss pattern, is not improved by the hurry and scramble of a tourist rush; the placards of excursion agents do not suit the cross-crowned cottages; life is not made more pleasant by badly cooked food and want of sleep, for all day and all night bands are playing, church bells are ringing, cannons are being fired, and the nerves are worried with the noise and scramble caused by an excess of population.

But once the seats are taken in the theatre all is changed from turmoil into peace, the din is far away in the distance, nothing is before us but the distant hills, the birds, the flowers, the far-off villages, and the scenes of this most mysterious play. Strange enough sounds the musical overture amidst these grand surroundings; it has hushed the audience into silence and repose; not a word is whispered as the moment so long anticipated is at hand, and on all sides there is a mighty hush as the prelude is at an end, and slowly, solemnly, and grandly the chorus of Schutzgeister files before us from either wing, and in a coloured and glittering semicircle sings to us of peace and happiness and love. This is a sight from which my memory will never be diverted, and an impression that the mind can never reject. I have thought it all over since, and recalled the various pictures; the entry into Jerusalem with the palm-branches and Hosannas; the tremendous solemnity of the institution of the Sacrament at the Last Supper; the poetical beauty of the agony in the garden; the vivid contrast between the ragged robber Barabbas and the persecuted Christ as they stand before the judgment seat of Pilate; the weary procession to Golgotha, with the bearing of the Cross; the hideous details of the Crucifixion, ghastly in their impressiveness, hideous in their reality; the bright and sudden relief of the Resurrection; and yet nothing that I have seen approaches the beauty or the suggestiveness of the Guardian Angel chorus as it stood that bright May morning fanned with the soft breezes and sending its weird melody into the distance of the hills. All are stately, all are earnest, all are composed. They interpose between the anxiety of the spectator and the passion of the scene. The Choragus, that grand and solemn-bearded man, explains to those who will hear how the history of the Old Testament is typical of the New; he bends our thoughts to contemplation and holy reverence; and then, when he has done, the attendant angels in vivid colours—blue, and orange, green, scarlet, and gold—take up his complaint in the most mysterious monotone—now charged with pity and now hopeful with the refreshment of melody. Without this chorus the tediousness of the play would have been unendurable; no attention could have been fixed upon it; but ever and anon came these comforting spirits to explain the pictures, to frame the scene, and to lead the imagination into the depths of hate, the heights of love.

There was one particular figure in the Schutzgeister I shall never forget—a maiden with long, fair hair, of stately carriage and most pure presence. She might have stood as the model for one of the countless Madonnas of old masters; and there was something quite unearthly in her presence, as with appropriate action and delicate hand movement, she bade the audience look upon all the pathetic misery and take heart of grace. The breezy morning only just stirred her drapery, and the sunlight, whilst it lasted, fell upon a most striking and pure picture. They told me that the maiden was the daughter of old Tobias Flunger, who played Christus in 1850; and, if in subsequent years she is not cast for the Virgin, or Maria Magdalene, there will be a sad omission. For, in the women's parts the idea of sanctity and solemnity comparatively fails. Imagination refuses to be reconciled to such unreal pictures as these two peasant women, one with an irritating voice, the other with a common presence. A curious hunger for realism has selected a representative for Christ's Mother, who did not look too young in comparison with Maier, the chief actor. But surely the poetical fiction of a Virgin, ever young and beautiful, would have been more in accordance with that Catholic idealism that has been preserved in so many scenes. For this is the governing principle of the play. It consists of Church pictures in action, they are sacred scenes taken from frescoes and church windows put into life, and the lessons of the ecclesiastical seasons are reproduced upon the stage. The crowds have been taught in the church; they repeat their lessons on the stage. The church is the cradle; the open-air theatre is the platform. They are as serious here in the open air as they would be before the altar.

But, after all, the Christus is the centre figure of this crowded composition. I was not struck with the appearance

of Joseph Maier in the village, occupied with his many labours of arrangement. It is not what would be called a good face at first sight. There is something cold and unsatisfactory in the sharp, pinched features, and the only thing striking about the man is the wealth of raven black hair and beard that is allowed to grow naturally, and consequently prevents all the necessity of "make up," as it is called in a theatrical sense. Wigs are an abomination on the stage, and not one was worn, so far as I could see. It is not the face but the presence of Joseph Maier that so consoles the audience. His attitudes are grace itself; his voice is music in solemn monotone. At the entry into Jerusalem it is by the power of contrast that the actor succeeds—the crowd so brilliant and varied, he so supremely composed; they with their shouts and songs, he with a distant far-away look that never deserts him—a grand sculptured figure in these varied and exciting scenes. The scene at the Last Supper is the best in point of art; the Agony in the Garden the deepest in pathos; the Crucifixion the most terrible in its reality. The overturning of the tables of the money-changers and the scourging had seemed trivial, even commonplace; laughter came from the utter ineffectiveness of an intended sense of reality. If the men could not endure a scourging, the incident were better omitted, for all went flat. But during the Supper with the Disciples not a pin could have dropped without attracting attention; and Salvini himself, who is a model of graceful movement, could not have posed the body during the washing of the disciples feet with more effect. With any other actor the repetition would have become monotonous, but every step here was timed with consummate art. The voice power told best in the Garden Agony, when, amidst the sleeping disciples, the cry of Christ in his supreme distress brought tears into many eyes that watched the beautiful picture. The reality of a material angel alone caused discord and spoiled the illusion.

It was at this point that a storm came on to add terror to the suggested doom, and when I saw the play the examinations of Christ before Herod and Pilate, his scourging and mock coronation, the denial of Peter, and the condemnation to death took place amidst lightning and thunder, and when the stage and all about it were soaked with rain. Nothing disturbed the serenity of the performers, who acted just as if it were a rain storm in Jerusalem, and the weather only brightened when down one of the side streets came the cross-bearing procession that led to Golgotha and death.

If I could only succeed in describing the arrangement of the stage, you would better understand its advantage for action and procession. In point of fact, there are five places in which action can go on—the stage proper, two side streets, and a balcony on each of the houses shown in profile. Sometimes the tableau is on the regular stage, occasionally the action is in one street and then in the next, and the effect of the dramatic picture on the balcony, with the Roman soldier Pilate in direct contrast with the sad-faced Christ at his side, and the excited crowd down below, is wonderful. This advance to Golgotha takes up the two side streets and the centre boards, and is, perhaps, as striking as anything in the whole play, so far as variety and movement are concerned. Picture succeeds picture, frescoes and stations of the cross and painted windows are once more realised. Nothing is omitted. The brutality of the executioners, the insult of the wandering Jew, the assistance of Simon of Cyrene, the offer of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, the parting of Jesus and his Mother, the serenity of the central figure, the brutalised appearance of the thieves. And when we come to the actual Crucifixion the passion for realism has its full sway. Quite masterly was the acting of Maier in this painful scene. He is in reality bound to the Cross simply by a cincture round his waist and disguised bands on the wrists; but to all appearances he was a crucified man. The physical strain must be something tremendous, for the scene is apparently never-ending. The actor dies gradually, and with consummate art he does it. His labours do not end with the tragic conclusion of the Passion, for the acting of the dead corpse must be as serious a physical effort as all that has gone before. For my own part, I could have wished it all over long before: it is realism on the painful stretch, and is open to the gravest question. A tinselly, tawdry, and theatrical Resurrection only half succeeds in obliterating the grim ghastliness of the great picture. Nothing has remained true to its purpose but the beautiful chorus of assisting angels that consoles and satisfies when all is blurred and the mind overworn with anxiety and watching. "Let us bring the palms to the victor who rose from the dead and lives for ever! Sing ye hosts of heaven! Glory to the Lord! World without end!" This is the last song of triumph that echoes amongst the hills, showing the victory over death, the legitimate conclusion to the Passion Play, and it comes like a breath of fresh air with its refreshment and consolation as the evening lights close in. After ten hours of close attention we leave the scene, its purity, its poetry, and its passion, and mix once more with the visitors to Ober-Ammergau, who are purchasing wood-carvings in the village or drinking beer in the inn-gardens in a dark and lowering atmosphere.

C. S.

Lord Carnarvon presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the London Library, St. James's-square. He congratulated the members on the acquisition of the freehold of the property and on an increase in the business of the library.

Among the portraits we gave last week of some members of the newly-elected House of Commons, was that of Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P. for Whitby; but he was stated, erroneously, to be the son of Mr. Joseph Whitwell Pease, M.P. for South Durham. He is brother to that gentleman, and one of the sons of the late Mr. Joseph Pease, who was M.P. for Durham, and whose case, as a Quaker declining to take the oath, led to the allowance of a simple but equally solemn affirmation used by members of the Society of Friends. This family of Pease, and the Quaker family of Backhouse, have long held a most influential position, as manufacturers, colliery owners, ironfounders, bankers, and railway directors, in the town of Darlington, in South Durham, and in the Cleveland district of Yorkshire.

In addition to the list which appeared in our last, we have further to acknowledge the assistance derived in our Parliamentary portraits from photographs of newly-elected members of the House of Commons, which were taken by the following professors of the photographic art:—Messrs. Barraud and Jerrard, A. Bassano, W. and D. Downey, Nadar, Elliott and Fry, the London Stereoscopic Company, and the Van der Weyde Light Studio, London; Gillman and Masslin, Oxford; C. J. Witcomb, Salisbury; Luck and Hatt, Tunbridge Wells; T. Annan, and Ralston and Sons, Glasgow; G. and J. Hall, Wakefield; J. W. Ramsden, Leeds; T. and J. Holroyd, Harrogate; G. H. Womfor, and M. Allen, Dublin; W. N. Tolleridge, Lincoln; R. Hider, Gravesend; Heath and Bullingham, Plymouth; R. Wolstenholme, Blackburn; J. Fergus, Largs; R. L. Graham, Leamington; P. Greenhalgh, Bolton; J. Frankland, Blackburn; H. S. Mendelssohn, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Wood, Darlington; James Valentine, Dundee; T. Stearn, Cambridge; H. Knight, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; W. Hudson, Hastings; A. Boucher, Brighton; Carl Borntrager, Wiesbaden; K. Ferencz, Buda-Pesth; and Mora, New York.

## PAINTS AND PICTURES.

Opie said that he "mixed his colours with brains:" a remark which I have never quite understood. Did he mean it merely as an evasion, being unwilling to make it known what "vehicle" he used; or did he intend to imply that it mattered little with what a man mixed his colours, as long as he used them intelligently?

In either case, the remark, like many pieces of wit, seems a stupid one. To begin with, has not Mr. Holman Hunt just told us that the reason why many pictures by the Old Masters are yet fresh as ever, while Sir Joshua's are pale ghosts of what they were, is that in the days before artists' colourmen invented themselves, great painters were by no means small chemists, and scientifically understood earths, oils, and such things? Perpetuity is of the essence of a picture's value; and Opie had as little right to neglect this quality in the works he sold, as he had to keep its secret (if he knew it) from his brother artists.

But this question of brains and the putting on of paint is a large one. To the ordinary observer—especially if he be (like many ordinary people) rather clever—what one may call the obvious intellect employed in a picture goes for almost everything; technical skill goes for very little, except when it is obtruded and goes for too much: artistic "feeling" he does not feel.

The commonest expression of this "obvious intellect" is in the choice of subject; and, speaking roughly, one may say that the subject is the beginning and end of a picture to the mass of Academy-goers. Stand in the middle of the big room, and hear what the people are saying: almost every remark is a comment on the story told in one or other picture. Says a lazy observer, looking at *Venus and Asclepius*, "Ah: he's hurt his foot!" A woman, noticing the portrait of Mrs. Jones Brownsmith, "Well, I can't say that I admire her"—a wildly foolish criticism. The *Cuckoo* is generally summed up in the statement, "That big girl looks too serious;" and, while everybody looks at Napoleon because he is Napoleon, the most appropriate comment which occurs to everybody seems to be, "He's very fat."

Then, of *Victoria Regina*, ladies commonly say, "Dear me! I thought she was a Saint!"—an opinion whose loyalty is perhaps hardly flattering to Mr. H. T. Wells, R.A.; while the neighbouring Assyrian captive they describe, kindly but uncritically, as "a little dear." A boy in a cricket-cap, in the next room, is noticed by nearly everyone, not from its transcendent merit, but because it is so generally acknowledged to be "like our Willie." And of landscapes one may say generally that the average visitor to the Academy does not look at any except those which represent places he happens to know, or "somewhere very like them."

It is characteristic that if you give a woman the catalogue she never reads aloud the artists' names, but only those of the pictures; and that she often goes merely by the titles in choosing what pictures she will look at. A young girl looks only at stories of young girls—"He cometh not, she said;" "Lost Love;" "The Girl He Left Behind Him,"—these attract her, and the artist who has brains enough to paint a pretty face with a tear upon it will win her suffrage, whatever he may choose to mix his colours with. Finally, the painter of a comic picture gains all the world as spectators: quarrelling schoolboys (especially with a realistic football in the foreground) are things everyone can appreciate without an effort—and people do not go to the Academy to exert themselves, except physically.

All this tends to prove that the thing painted is, in common judgment, the main point; and that if a man can think out an interesting subject, and paint it (so to speak) legibly, he has done the best part of his work. Common judgment has usually some right on its side—though there are certainly few things more saddening than to listen to its verdicts on an ordinary afternoon at Burlington House; but it may be worth noting in what respect "the many-headed" (and Opie) are wrong.

Last year there were scarcely any pictures more talked of or more admired than Long's "Esther" and "Yashti." We spend so much of our schooltime in learning Bible history that everyone was familiar with the characters of the two women, and could discuss with some intelligence the expressions of the faces set before us by Mr. Long. And here discussion began—quite rightly: and ended—very wrongly.

For it confined itself to about a square foot in each picture, and to qualities in that which could have been shown just as well in a *Punch* cartoon. Whether the flesh was like flesh, whether the clothes were like clothes, the lights and shadows like those of nature, the air like air; whether, in short, the woman was a real live woman amid actual surroundings, is surely of more importance than whether the expression on her face is a fitting one for some certain individual. For, if the latter be the only point of value, to anyone who does not know the picture's name the whole work is valueless; but if an unsuitable expression be its only fault, the omission of the name will remedy it, and may leave a magnificent picture.

A country gentleman declared (in jest, one would hope—some country gentlemen can make jokes) that the value of a picture—*id est*, its price—could easily be found by taking the cost of the paint, the amount of workmanship (at so much per hour), and the price of the frame; add together, and pay the painter on delivery, allowing for carriage or not, as previously agreed upon. This system would probably leave the choice of subject to the gentleman giving the order, who might also very likely suggest his idea of the method of treatment: if he were a man of "brains" there seems no particular reason why the result should not be as satisfactory as if he had bought a ready-made article which had attracted his notice in the artist's window.

This is sarcasm, as Artemus Ward explains; and is intended to suggest that the non-professional critic does not see at all in what the value of a picture lies. The way in which the paints are handled, and the painter's feeling, are all-important but scarcely expressible factors. A bit of reflected light, though it be only on the side of a beer-jug, may have a charm, its faithful rendering a beauty, to an artist's heart, which words cannot in any way express. The painter learns Nature's secrets—what form is, and what shadow and colour—and by selecting them and presenting them as noticeable he teaches them to other men; the commoner merits which spectators know enough of to ask for are thus far less valuable. They are not lessons—one might almost call them only echoes.

And the simplest unsuspected secret, newly told, is not realised in a moment. No doubt there are people to whom the statement that sixteen and a half and eighteen and three quarters make thirty-five and a quarter is self-evident; but a child has to think and work it out seriously before it is sure that two and two are four. We are most of us very little children in the matter of art, though we pretend—and, what is worse, think—that our beards and our wisdom-teeth have come. We go about the streets with our eyes shut, and we do not judge a picture of a street by its truth to the reality, but by its likeness to what we have learnt to accept as the portrait of a street on canvas. The writer of this once pointed out to a derisive critic of realism an "effect" common enough in London: a street-view, seen from the bottom of a long passage,

and thus framed in darkness—merely one or two black figures standing out against a grey, somewhat misty, background. "Yes," he acknowledged, "if I saw that in a picture I should call it mere high-art eccentricity, and I shouldn't trouble to look at it." A proof pretty plain that he had never before looked at the original; and that people only look at pictures which show them what they knew before.

And it is this kind of teaching which mere "brains" cannot do. It needs pure artist-craft—the power of drawing and putting on colours, the instinct and the feeling—to bring to unpractised eyes the knowledge of what a bit of nature really is; a cleverness much more definable and commonplace can say, "This is Mary Queen of Scots having her head cut off," and can give you a pretty something which you will accept as such. A greater power might combine these two, no doubt; but the former is at least a good beginning—the latter, at most, a bad end.

## OBITUARY.

### ADMIRAL TATHAM.

Admiral Edward Tatham, C.B., died recently at St. John's, Midhurst, Sussex, in his sixty-ninth year. He was the son of Thomas Tatham, Esq., of Cadogan-place, and entered the Royal Navy in 1831, serving on stations in various parts of the world. During the Crimean War he commanded the *Fury*, and was senior officer at Balaklava. From 1867 to 1870 he was superintendent of the Naval Hospital and Victualling Yard at Plymouth. He received the decoration of C.B. in 1869, and the following year attained the rank of Rear-Admiral. He also had the orders of the Legion of Honour and the Medjidie. Admiral Tatham married Catherine Agnew, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq., of Cheam, Surrey.

### LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROWAN.

Lieutenant-General Henry Sebastian Rowan, C.B., R.A., died on the 26th ult., at 57, Oakley-street, Chelsea. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and, entering the Royal Artillery in 1832, served in the Syrian campaign and in the Crimean campaign. He had the medal and two clasps, the order of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. He attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1877.

### CAPTAIN JAMES ROBINSON.

Captain James Robinson, one of the last few of the Peninsular veterans, died on the 20th ult., at Jersey, aged eighty-seven. He entered the Army as Ensign 32nd Regiment so far back as seventy-three years ago, and served throughout the Peninsular campaign, including the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, for which he had the war medal and six clasps. He was also engaged in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre Bras whilst acting as aide-de-camp to Colonel Quintin. Captain Robinson afterwards exchanged to the 50th Regiment, and from 1855 to 1879 was Paymaster of the Cavan Militia. He was son of the Rev. Christopher Robinson, Rector of Granard, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart. His elder brother, Admiral Hercules Robinson, fought under Nelson at Trafalgar.

The deaths are also announced of—

Captain Francis Stirling, of the *Atalanta*; a most popular and courageous commander.

Major Roderick Stevenson, second in command of the Poonah Horse, on April 25, at Quettah, South Afghanistan.

J. R. Planché, Esq., *Somerset Herald*, on the 30th ult., aged eighty-four. We give elsewhere a portrait and a memoir of Mr. Planché.

The Rev. John Brecks Atkinson, M.A., for fifty years Rector of Kingston, Isle of Wight, and late Incumbent of Cowes for forty-seven years, on the 23rd ult., at Cowes, aged eighty-two.

Colonel Constantine Read, formerly of the Royal Staff Corps. For many years he held several staff appointments, among others that of Director-General of Public Works in the Ionian Islands. At the time of the Crimean War he organised the Anglo-Italian Legion of above 3000 men.

The Rev. Richard John Meade, Vicar of Castle Cary, Somersetshire, and Canon of Wells Cathedral, aged eighty-six. The Canon was father of the Rev. William Meade, Rector of Binegar, Somersetshire, and of the Rev. De Courcy Meade, Rector of Tockenham, Wilts.

Alfred Swaine Taylor, M.D., F.R.S., on the 57th ult., at 15, St. James's-terrace, Regent's Park, in his seventy-fourth year. He formerly held the chair of Medical Jurisprudence in Guy's Hospital, where he was also Professor of Chemistry, and was the author of several medical treatises, chiefly respecting the subject of poisoning.

John Kane, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Mohill Castle, in the county of Leitrim, on the 21st ult., at The Castle, aged seventy. He was fourth son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Kane, 4th Foot, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the late Francis Nisbett, Esq., of Derry, in the county of Leitrim. He was twice married, and leaves by his first wife Lieutenant Matthew Nisbett Gordon Kane, 72nd Highlanders.

John Curwen, Esq., of Plaistow and Upton, on the 26th ult., at Heaton House, Heaton Mersey, near Manchester, aged sixty-three. He was educated at Coward College and the London University, and from 1844 to 1867 was pastor of a congregation at Plaistow. He was the originator of the Tonic Sol-Fa movement in this country, in support of which he projected a college, and devoted the latter years of his life in a printing and publishing business.

George James Campbell, Esq., of Cessnock and Treasbank, J.P. and D.L., on the 22nd ult., at Belle Vue Lodge, Ayrshire, aged eighty-nine. He was son of George James Campbell, Esq., of Treasbank, by Elizabeth Montgomery Beaumont, his wife, sister of the late Sir James Montgomery Cunningham, Bart. He married, first, 1823, Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel John Reid, E.I.C.S., and secondly, 1829, Catherine Indiana (who died last year), daughter of Major Jones, and leaves issue.

The Rev. George Nesbitt Tredennick, of Woodhill, Ardara, formerly Vicar of Kilbarron, county Donegal, on the 24th ult., at Druid Hill, Killiney, near Dublin, aged eighty-four. He was the second son of Galbraith Tredennick, Esq., of Camlin, county Donegal, by Anne, his wife, daughter and in her issue heiress of George Nesbitt, Esq., of Woodhill. He married, 1827, Lydia, daughter of Dr. Magee, Archbishop of Dublin (grandfather of the Bishop of Peterborough), and had four sons and five daughters. His eldest son is Colonel John Galbraith Tredennick, of Camlin.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, Sir Charles and Miss McGrigor, and the directors made a careful inspection of the Royal Caledonian Asylum on Monday, prior to his Lordship taking the chair at the sixty-fifth anniversary festival at the Freemasons' Tavern, on June 23. Before leaving, his Lordship recorded in the visitors' book that he was extremely gratified with the condition in which he found everything connected with the asylum.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.S. (Brompton).—A considerable number of Buckle's games were published in Williams's *Horae Dilectissime*, and some appear in Staunton's book of the 1st tournament; very few anywhere else. Williams's work was published by the author, and sold by him only.

W.S.L. (Rochester).—We have been surprised to observe so many clever solvers fall into the trap devised for them by the author of Problem No. 1891.

C.C. (Forest-hill).—The problem is undoubtedly correct, and if shall appear next week. C.L.C. (Clapham).—Please note that your problem can be solved by 1. Kt to Kt 3rd (ch), 2. Kt takes P (ch), or 2. R to B 4th (ch), according to Black's defence.

T.Y. (Leeds).—King and two Knights against King is a drawn game. ALPHA (Oxford).—Many letters have been addressed to us on the subject, all to the same effect as yours. We are glad so good a judge thinks so highly of the problems.

MARIANA (Bruges).—Look at No. 1892 again; the White Bishop cannot be played to K sq, the White King being placed there.

DEIZA (Sanguhar).—Thanks for your letter; the subject being an interesting one we will endeavour to find space for it.

VA. (U.S.).—You suggestions for the amendment of No. 1889 are very gratifying proofs of your interest in the composition, but they are, unfortunately, founded upon a misapprehension of the author's conception. Your solutions of 1887 and 1889 are correct.

REV. J. WILLS (Portland, U.S.A.).—Your solution of No. 1833 is correct.

C.O. (Portsmouth).—The position has been published as "draw," but White can win without the move. As it is instructive we reproduce it. White: K at Q B 6th; R at K R 8th; P at K Kt 7th. Black: K at Q B 6th, and R at K R 8th.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1890 received from Trial, P.S. Shenale, Norbert Libano, P. le Page, Semaj, Emile Frau, John Tucker, G.C. Baxter, and M.H. Moorhouse.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1891 received from Hereward, P.S. Shenale, R. Holm, Jun, W.M. Curtis, W. Burr, F.L. (St. Petersburg), W.S. Leest, John Tucker, and G.C. Baxter.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1892 received from H.B. E.L.G. East Marden, Alpha, Shadforth, Lulu, E.H.H.V. H. Stebbins, M.H. Moorhouse, W.P. Gartside, G. Oswald, Julia Short, H. Langford, Helen Lee, Jupiter, Jun, R. Jessop, R. Ingersoll, M.O. Halloran, Nerina, Elsie, C. Darragh, S. Farrant, G.L. Mayne, H. Barrett, N. Cator, E. Elsbury, C.S. Cox, B. Dyke, An Old Hand, Kitten, R. Gray, D.W. Kell, Ben Nevis, E. Templeton, H. Brewster, Harry Cunningham, P. Greenbank, N. Warner, G. Fosbrooke, L. Sharswood, A.B. P.S. Shenale, Smutch, Cant, James Dolson, Thomas Guest, B.H. Brooks, Alfyn, W.M. Curtis, W. Burr, Dr. F. St. John Tucker, W.S. Leest, A. Southwell, E.J. Johnson, A.W. Hale, Henry Bullock, John Bullock, W.G.G. Jackson, Ch. Pompe, Emile Frau, and P. le Page.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1891.

#### WHITE.

1. K to Kt 7th

2. Q takes Kt P

3. Mates accordingly.

#### BLACK.

P takes Kt\*

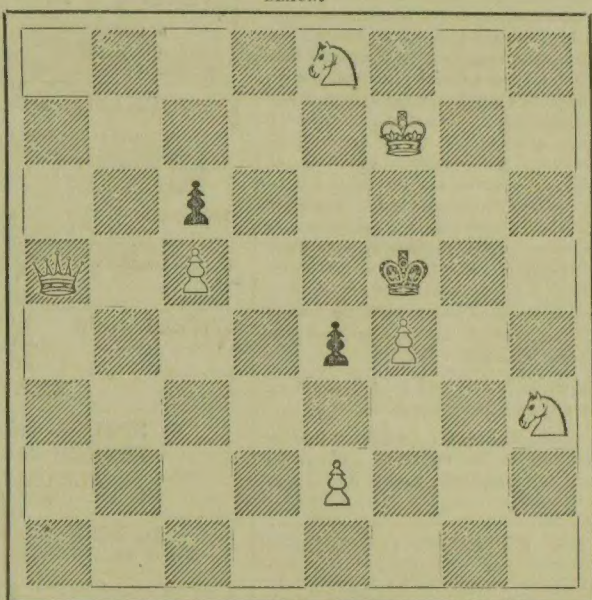
Any move

\* If Black play 1. K to K 6th, White takes the K P with Bishop, and mates next move with the Queen at K 2nd or K B 4th.

### PROBLEM No. 1894.

By M. S. HUNT, Bermuda.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

A Game played at the Manchester Chess Club between Herr von ZABERN and Mr. BLACKBURN.

(King's Knight's Gambit.)

#### WHITE (Herr von Z.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th

2. P to K B 4th P takes P

3. Kt to K B 3rd P to Kt 4th

4. B to B 4th P to Kt 2nd

5. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd

6. P to Q B 3rd P to K R 3rd

7. Castles Kt to Q 2nd

8. P to K Kt 3rd Kt to Kt 3rd

9. P takes P

10. B to Kt 3rd is more frequently adopted.

The move in the text is safe enough, but it presents no advantage over the retreat of the Bishop.

11. Kt to K sq P to Kt 5th

12. Q to R 4th (ch) B to Q 2nd

13. Q takes Kt P to K R 4th

14. P to K 5th P to Q 4th

15. Q takes Q P

He should have advanced the K R P on the thirteenth move; and here again the capture of this Pawn, opening the long diagonal to the castled King, was very injudicious. He should have played the Q to K 2nd at once.

16. Q to Kt 2nd B to K 2nd

17. Q to K 2nd Kt to Q B 3rd

18. Q to K 2nd Kt to B 4th

It is obvious already that Black has secured a full equivalent, in position, for the Pawn sacrifice. This coup prevents the advance of the Pawn to B 5th and imprisons the Q B and Q R until the final stroke.

19. Kt to Q 2nd Q to Q 4th

20. Kt to Kt 2nd Q to Q 2nd

21. Kt to K 4th P to R 5th

He might, of course, have taken the Q P with Kt, recovering the piece immediately if White captures it; but the advance of the pawn is much more effective.

22. Kt to Q B 2nd P to R 6th

23. Q to K 2nd Castles (Q R)

24. Kt to Q Kt 4th

White's desire to get rid of the adverse

#### WHITE (Herr von Z.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

Q R is very natural; nevertheless, we should have preferred 22. B to Q 2nd at this point.

22. Q to K 3rd Kt takes P

23. Q takes Kt Kt to B 6th (ch)

24. R takes Kt

25. K to R sq B takes Kt

26. Q takes B Q to Q 8th

27. B takes R (best) Q takes B

28. K to B 2nd, then 24. Kt takes K R P, winning easily.

29. Kt to Kt 3rd P takes R

30. K to B 2nd Q to Kt 5th

31. K to R 2nd R to Q 8th

32. Q takes R P R to Kt 8th (ch)

33. Q to R 4th (ch) K to K 3rd

34. Q to R 4th (ch) K to K 3rd

It is worth noting that, notwithstanding White's desperate position, a careless move on the adverse side, such as 34. K to R sq, would permit him to draw the game by perpetual check.

35. B to K 3rd R to Kt 8th (ch)

36. B takes R Q to Kt 7th

37. Kt takes B

38. Kt takes B

39. Kt takes B

40. Kt takes B

41. Kt takes B

42. Kt takes B

43. Kt takes B

44. Kt takes B

45. Kt takes B

46. Kt takes B

47. Kt takes B

48. Kt takes B

49. Kt takes B

50. Kt takes B

51. Kt takes B

52. Kt takes B

53. Kt takes B

54. Kt takes B

55. Kt takes B

56. Kt takes B

57. Kt takes B

58. Kt takes B

59. Kt takes B

60. Kt takes B

61. Kt takes B

62. Kt takes B

63. Kt takes B

64. Kt takes B

65. Kt takes B

66. Kt takes B

67. Kt takes B

68. Kt takes B

69. Kt takes B

70. Kt takes B

71. Kt takes B

72. Kt takes B

73. Kt takes B

74. Kt takes B

75. Kt takes B

76. Kt takes B

77. Kt takes B

78. Kt takes B

79. Kt takes B

80. Kt takes B

81. Kt takes B

82. Kt takes B

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated June 20, 1879) of Mr. Robert Herries Dudley Scott, formerly of the Union Club, Trafalgar-square, but late of No. 45, Brunswick-place, Hove, Brighton, who died on Feb. 10 last, at Grainville, St. Saviour's, Jersey, was proved on the 20th ult. by Captain William Scott, the brother, Robert Ormston Lamb, and Warren Hunter Aubin, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £140,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £200 each; to his brother, in addition, £500; to his wife, Mrs. Anna Delicia Scott, £500 and his household furniture, plate, pictures, and effects; he also leaves her £600 per annum, to be reduced to £200 in the event of her marrying again; to his adopted son, Robert Scott, £5000; and the residue of his property between his sons, Henry Dudley Scott, Charles Hepburne Scott, and John Scott, and the said Robert Scott.

The will (dated April 17, 1877) of Mr. Herbert Greenwood, late of Sway House, Lymington, Hants, who died on April 12 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Mrs. Eleanor Frances Greenwood, the widow, Henry Theodore Bagster, and Edgar James Paine, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors, Mr. Bagster and Mr. Paine, £200 each, to be increased to £500 in the event of his having a child by his said wife; and to his wife £500 and certain plate and furniture. The residue of his real and personal property is left upon trust for his wife for life; but if he leaves a child by her and she marries again, an annuity of £1000 is substituted for such life interest: subject to these provisions, the said residue is to go to his children.

The will (dated March 25, 1880) with two codicils (dated March 25 and April 7, 1880) of the Rev. Charles Hayes, late of Edginswell House, St. Mary Church, Devon, who died on April 17 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by George Robert Stevenson and Charles Henry Cookes, the nephew, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Christian Vernacular Education Society for India, and the London City Mission; £200 each to the West of England Institution for the Instruction and Employment of the Blind, Exeter, the Devonport Western Counties Association for the Welfare of the Blind, and the Torbay Hospital and Infirmary, Torquay; considerable legacies, pecuniary and specific, to his nephews and nieces, the children of his sister, Mrs. Cookes; and bequests to servants. The residue of his property is to be divided between his said nephew, Charles Henry Cookes, and his niece, Mrs. Almeria Jane Lake Morris Reade.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1868) of Mr. Horatio Clagett, late of No. 1, Abbey-road, St. John's-wood, who died on Jan. 31 last, was proved on the 20th inst. by Thomas William Clagett, the nephew, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator's wife, Mrs. Caroline Clagett, the sole legatee named in the will, having died in his lifetime, the personal estate becomes divisible between his next of kin according to the statute for the distribution of an intestate's effects.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1873) with a codicil (dated March 31, 1875) of Mr. Alfred George Price, formerly of Park House, Gloucester, but late of No. 1, Verulam-place, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on March 28 last, was proved on the 6th ult. by William Philip Price, the brother, William Edwards George, and Edward James Swann, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator states that he makes no provision for his wife, she being already sufficiently provided for by settlement, which he confirms. Among other legacies, he bequeaths £100 to the Gloucester Dispensary and £500 to the Gloucester General Infirmary. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his daughter, Annie Julia Price.

The will (dated Dec. 6, 1879) of Mr. Benjamin Neave, late of No. 5, Highbury Grange, who died on April 23 last, was proved on the 25th ult. by Benjamin William Neave and William Furze Neave, the sons, and Charles Edward Davis, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Matilda Neave, the use of his residence, with the furniture, plate, and effects, together with the rents of certain freehold and leasehold properties during widowhood; should she marry again she is to receive instead the dividends of £3000 in the Government funds for life. As to the residue of his property, one equal sixth part is given to each of his children.

The will (dated Jan. 4, 1879) of Mr. Edmund George Benson, formerly of Exeter Lodge, Bournemouth, but late of Warwick, Queensland, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by William Henry Thompson, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £20,000.

## ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JUNE.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter on the mornings of the 2nd and 3rd, being on the right of him on the former and to the left on the latter morning. She is near Saturn on the mornings of the 3rd and 4th. She is near Venus on the morning of the 7th; is near Mercury during the evening hours of the 8th. She is near Mars during the evening and early night hours of the 11th; and near Jupiter again on the morning of the 30th. She is nearest the Earth on the morning of the 22nd, and most distant from it at midnight on the 7th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon on the 7th at 55 minutes after 9h, in the afternoon.  
First Quarter " 15th " 52 " 9 " afternoon.  
Full Moon " 22nd " 46 " 1 " afternoon.  
Last Quarter " 29th " 57 " 9 " morning.

There is a Total Eclipse of the Moon on June 22, occurring early in the afternoon, when the Moon here is below the horizon, and consequently it is invisible from Europe. The eclipse begins at 0h. 15m. p.m.; the beginning of totality at 32 minutes after 1; the middle of the eclipse will be at 50 minutes after 1; the end of totality will be 9 minutes after 2; and the end of the eclipse will be 25 minutes after 3 p.m. At these times the Moon will be in the zenith of places whose east longitudes are 175 deg. 46 min., 157 deg. 23 min., 153 deg. 0 min., 148 deg. 35 min., and 130 deg. 11 min., and whose south latitudes are 24 deg. 9 min., 24 deg. 4 min., 24 deg. 3 min., 24 deg. 1 min., and 23 deg. 56 min. respectively.

Mercury rises at about sunrise on the 4th, and after this day he rises in daylight till Aug. 7. He sets at sunset on the 1st; on the 10th at 9h. 10m. p.m., or 55 minutes after sunset; on the 15th at 9h. 34m. p.m., or 1h. 19m. after the Sun; on the 20th at 9h. 47m. p.m., or 1h. 30m. after sunset; on the 25th at 9h. 49m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 45m. p.m., or 1h. 28m. after the Sun. He is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 2nd, and at his least distance from the Sun on the same day, and near the Moon on the 8th.

Venus is a morning star, rising 29 minutes before sunrise on the 9th, 27 minutes on the 19th, and 20 minutes on the 29th, the planet rising on these days at 3h. 17m. a.m., 3h. 18m. a.m., and 3h. 25m. a.m. respectively. She is due south on the 1st at 11h. 9m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 26m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 47m. a.m. She is near the Moon on the 7th, and in her ascending node on the 21st.

Mars sets on the 9th at 11h. 13m.

**THE ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.** Incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862, 1867, and 1877, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Issue of 24,000 Shares, of which 48 per share is now to be called up.

Managers—Messrs. F. Green and Co., and Messrs. Anderson, Anderson and Co., which firms at present consist of:

Frederick Green, Esq., Alexander Gavin Anderson, Esq., Adam Stuart Kettlewell, Esq., William Richard Anderson, Esq., Charles Ernest Green, Esq., Thomas Lane Devitt, Esq., James Geo. Skelton, Anderson, Esq., James Anderson, Esq.

**BANKERS:** Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton and Co., 54, Lombard-street, London.

Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Thornton, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane, London.

Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.

**BROKERS:** Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 27, Austin-friars, London.

Messrs. G. and T. Irvine, 7, India-buildings, Fenwick-street, Liverpool.

**SOLICITORS:** Messrs. Parker and Co., St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

**AUDITOR:** John Young, Esq. (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co.), 41, Coleman-street, London.

**SECRETARY:** Silas Waymouth, Esq.

OFFICES: 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.

The Managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited, offer for subscription 24,000 Shares of the Company of £10 each, representing £240,000; which, with 36,000 shares already issued, will constitute an issue of £600,000 out of the total authorised capital of £1,000,000.

The Company was formed on Feb. 12, 1878, as a private company (nothing being paid for goodwill nor by way of promotion money), to acquire and carry on the Orient Line of Steamers then running between London and Australia, and generally to engage in and develop the steam trade with Australia.

The requirements of the trade are such that it has been determined to give the undertaking more public character and to offer for public subscription a portion of its Capital.

New Articles of Association of the Company have accordingly been recently adopted, removing restrictions on the transfer of Shares contained in the original Articles, and effecting other changes in the constitution of the Company, rendered necessary by the intended increase in its capital, and the enlargement of its constituency.

The Steamships belonging to the Company are the Lusitania, Chimborazo, Cuzco, Garonne, and Orient, in all 20,783 tons register, besides a steam-tender in Australia. The first four of these vessels were bought from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, at the outset of the Orient Company's operations, and the Orient was built and engaged for the Company in 1878-79 by Messrs. John Elder and Co., of Glasgow.

The only liabilities of the Company, besides ordinary current accounts, are £30,850 raised on debentures at 5 per cent interest, and £48,000 on bills payable, the greater part of which latter amount consists of balance of purchase money not yet due.

The Company's first steamer was dispatched on March 7, 1878. From that date to Dec. 31, 1879, the net earnings of the Company, after paying all preliminary and working expenses, including maintenance and insurance, have yielded the sum of £53,896, out of which £32,345 has been carried to Reserve, and the balance paid in interest and dividend.

The sales of the Orient Line were at intervals of six weeks in 1877; of one calendar month in 1878; and every four weeks, with occasional extra sailings, in 1879. In January, 1880, the Company commenced, in connection with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, a regular fortnightly service between England and Australia.

By the terms of the Agreement between the two Companies for this purpose, the number of steamers which they shall respectively be entitled to run in the Line is defined, and the present increase of capital is intended to enable the Company to carry out its plan in due time the full share so reserved to them, and to keep pace with the growth of their trade, by building new steamers and otherwise developing the business.

The import and export trade of the Australasian Colonies for the year 1878 (the latest for which official returns are yet published) amounted to £94,742,703.

It is estimated that nearly £8,000,000 will be realised from the exports of the colonies this year in excess of that which they yielded in the preceding season, in consequence mainly of the great rise in the value of wool and other products, and the large wheat surplus.

The export of fresh frozen meat is likely to yield an important addition to the Company's earnings. A number of applications for space have already been received, and the necessary refrigerating machines are about to be fitted in the steamers to enable them to carry the meat on freight.

The steamers of the Line are now regularly carrying mails for a merely nominal remuneration, but the time cannot be distant when the authorities will recognise the policy and justice of paying adequately for so important a public service.

The Colonial International Exhibitions of the present and of the future must stimulate trade and bring the Colonies into closer relations with England and the Continent. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, a regular fortnightly service between England and Australia.

The power which a service of steamers by itself exerts in creating new traffic is well known, and the Australian trade is proving no exception to the rule.

The direct service of the Orient Line, consisting of first-class steamers sailing regularly at intervals both ways by the best routes, has become a necessary link between England and her Australasian Colonies. Mercantile business is now to a great extent arranged so as to use the steamers, and the travelling public at both ends have learned by experience the advantages which they offer to passengers, as proved by the large numbers in which they are used.

Considering the vast area of fertile land available for cultivation in these Colonies, the salubrity of the climate, and the wealth realised by those who have already settled there, it is evident that the better class of emigrants from the old country must be more and more attracted to these magnificent territories.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it is submitted that there is a large and most promising field for the future operations of the Company.

The managers at present hold 10,360 shares, and by their agreement with the Company mentioned below are bound to hold not less than 5000 shares which they continue in the office of managers.

On the 36,000 shares already issued, 48 per share is at present paid up. A similar sum is to be paid up on the 24,000 shares now offered, in the following instalments, viz.:

DATES.	PARTIES.
Jan. 21, 1878.	The Pacific Steam Navigation Company of the one part, and Messrs. Anderson, Anderson and Co. of the other part.
Jan. 28, 1878	Messrs. Anderson, Anderson and Co. of the one part, and Messrs. F. Green and Co. of the other part.
Jan. 22, 1878	Messrs. Anderson, Anderson and Co., and Messrs. F. Green and Co., of the one part, and Mr. George Slader (a Trustee for the Company) of the other part.
Oct. 28, 1879	The Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company.
April 27, 1880.	The Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of the one part, and Messrs. Anderson, Anderson and Co., and Messrs. F. Green and Co., of the other part.

13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, May 21, 1880.

**FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.** 1880.

To the Managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Having paid to your bankers, Messrs. \_\_\_\_\_, being at the rate of £1 per Share on the Shares now applied for, I hereby request you to allot to me \_\_\_\_\_ Shares of the new issue of 24,000 Shares of £10 each in your Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any smaller number that you may allot to me, and to pay £1 per Share on allotment, and all other calls thereon, as set forth in the Prospectus, dated May 21, 1880.

Name in full \_\_\_\_\_

Usual Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Profession \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**THE ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.** The List of Applications for the New Issue of Shares will be closed on Saturday next, June 5, London, May 31, 1880. BY ORDER.

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**H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES** has graciously consented to lay the FOUNDATION-STONE of the NEW BUILDING for the CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, in the Fulham-road, on an early day in JULY. Her Royal Highness will be accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London will officiate with the prayers.

A Special Feature of the Ceremony will be the presentation of Purse, containing Five Guineas or upwards, to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales by Ladies and Children, who will occupy specially reserved places in front of the Foundation-Stone, upon which the Purse will be laid. Subscribers will be entitled to free admission to the ceremony, which will be entirely under cover.

Contributions to the Building Fund are earnestly solicited. Applications for Purse to be addressed to J. S. WOOD, Secretary, Chelsea Hospital for Women, King's-road, S.W.

**METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.** Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN. HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 13, 1880. Cheques crossed Bank of England, and Post-office orders made payable to the Secretary, Mr. HENRY N. CUNNINGHAM, should be sent to the Mansion House.

**TO BE LET—SYDNEY COLLEGE, BATH,** from JUNE 24 NEXT.—The above well-known and desirably situated premises were built for, and for many years occupied as, an hotel, and subsequently by the Bath Proprietary College. The house contains on the ground floor large entrance hall and lobby, and three large rooms with cloak-room and lavatories; on the first floor one large room, about 50 by 20 feet, and three smaller rooms; on the second and third floors there are seventeen rooms, from 21 feet by 12 feet to 12 feet by 11 feet; the basement contains good kitchen and ample cellars. There is a large gravelled court in the rear, now used as a play-ground, with gymnasium and tennis-court. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Inman and Inman, 4, Queen-square, Bath.

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